

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLIV. NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 2272.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

GOOD WIND JUDGMENT

is acquired with practice.

Use a

Laflin & Rand Wind Indicator.

Tells you instantly how much wind allowance to make on your rifle. Also general information on elevations, light, temperature, etc. Made of celluloid in a most convenient form for use even in skirmishing.

From 200 to 1000 yards.

Price 50 cents.

Address: Rifle Smokeless Division,
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY,
Wilmington, Del.

Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages, Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings for Marine and Stationary Engines, Drop Forgings, Miscellaneous Forgings and Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and Pig Iron. Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.
1110 Keystone Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Pennsylvania Building, Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

COLT'S

Trade Mark

"NEW SERVICE" REVOLVER.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CALIBRE .45.

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg. Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. Cincinnati, Ohio



JENKINS BROS. VALVES

are all made of high grade steam metal, have interchangeable parts, and full opening. Our new EXTRA HEAVY valves for high steam and hydraulic pressures are the heaviest valves of this class on the market. All valves bearing our trade mark are absolutely guaranteed. Write for booklet.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER

Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
59 John Street NEW YORK
SOLE MANUFACTURERS



THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Manufacturers of

GARLOCK FIBROUS PACKINGS

and

PITT METAL PACKINGS

Recognized the World over as the Highest Grade Packing manufactured.

136 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Write for catalogue No. 40.

604 ARCH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads).

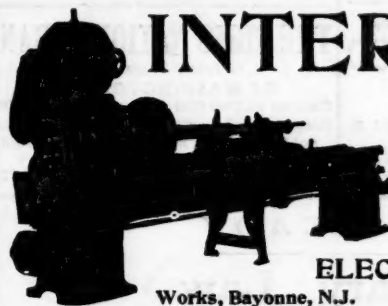
Equipped with two large Basin Dry Docks of the following dimensions:—

	No. 1	No. 2
Length on Top	610 Feet	827 Feet
Width on Top	130 "	165 "
Width on Bottom	50 "	80 "
Draft of Water Over Sill	25 "	30 "

Shops are equipped with modern machinery capable of doing the largest work required in ship construction. Tools driven by electricity and compressed air used in constructing and repairing vessels.

For Estimates and further particulars address:

C. B. ORCUTT, President, No. 1 Broadway, New York.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load.

WITHOUT SPARKING.

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.,

Works, Bayonne, N.J.

11 Pine Street, New York.

Building for the Navies of the World

3333

The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

3333

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

603 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

EARS INSURED FOR \$1.00.

By wearing ELLIOTT EAR PROTECTORS.

The ears are insured against injury by noise, dust or cold wind.

Write just name and address for descriptive pamphlet.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT, Box 201, New York City.



FINANCIAL

Merchants National Bank

NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus **\$3,500,000** **FOUNDED 1803** Deposits **\$20,000,000**

GOVERNMENT, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITARY
Foreign Exchange . . . Letters of Credit . . . Cable Transfers

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Vice-Pres. ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier
ZONETH S. FREEMAN, Cashier OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier

Army and Navy people bank with us by mail, regardless of changes of station—banking with character, without interruptions. We pay interest on all deposits and invite correspondence.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus, \$6,000,000. Resources over, \$40,000,000.
GEORGE M. CUMMING, President.
Luther Kountze, Vice-Pres. John W. Flatten, Vice-Pres. Samuel S. Campbell, Vice-Pres.
Calvert Brewer, Sec. Carl G. Rasmus, Treas. Samuel E. Coit, A.-Sec. Joseph Adams, A.-Treas.

Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange, Cleveland Stock Exchange.

A. O. BROWN AND COMPANY

BANKERS and BROKERS

30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES:
Waldorf-Astoria 11 West 25th Street 2 East 44th Street Flatiron Building
Chicago: Railway Exchange Building Chicago: Postal Telegraph Building
Buffalo, N. Y. Troy, N. Y. Williamsport, Pa. Montreal, Canada
Syracuse, N. Y. Cincinnati, O. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. St. Louis, Mo.
Utica, N. Y. Cleveland, O. Erie, Pa. Detroit, Mich.
Schenectady, N. Y. Dayton, O. Scranton, Pa. Hartford, Conn.
Railway Bonds and other Investment Securities a Specialty

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$3,100,000
Special attention given to accounts of those in the Services.
JOHN E. BOERNE . . . President
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Vice-Pres. EDWARD L. JUDSON, Secretary and Treasurer
CORN MEYER, Vice-Pres. JOSEPH N. BARCOCK, Trust Officer
PHILIP S. BARCOCK, Vice-Pres. ROBERT L. SMITH, Asst. Secretary

C.H. VAN BUREN & CO

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,

60 Broadway, New York.

Branch Offices: 415 Broadway—24 E. 42d St.
A general Banking and Brokerage business transacted.
Interest allowed on deposits. Accounts subject to check on demand. Market letters sent upon request.

ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT DRAW INTEREST.

THE TRADERS NATIONAL BANK,
Washington, D. C.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

(formerly Riggs & Co.)

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus \$1,300,000
Collections, allotments and transfers for Army and Navy Officers, whether at home or abroad.
INVESTMENTS. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

NOW READY

Military Law

AND THE

Procedure of Courts-Martial

BY

Edgar S. Dudley, LL.B., LL.D., etc., etc.

IX + 650 pages Large 12mo. Cloth, \$2.50 net.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, 43-45 East 19th St., New York City.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, with Interpretations

Far more Practical than the Drill Regulations alone

Carefully revised with many new decisions.

By mail prepaid 75c.

Discounts on quantity orders.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL,

93-99 Nassau St., New York

GEORGE HIRAM MANN

(formerly Naval Cadet U.S.N. and Lieut. U.S.R.C.S.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

22 William St., New York

Wills, Courts-Martial, Claims and General Practice.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

Specialty: Military Inventions

American and foreign patents secured promptly and with special regard to the legal protection of the invention.

Handbook for inventors sent upon request.

278 Dietz Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOTELS



Hotel Endicott

THE POPULAR NEW YORK HOTEL

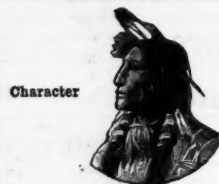
MANHATTAN SQUARE

Columbus Avenue @ 81st Street
(81st St. "L" Station at door)

A convenient, commodious, comfortable family and transient hotel, located between Riverside Drive and Central Park on 81st and 82nd Streets.

Homelike privacy assured to ladies and children traveling alone.
Our Pictorial Guide of New York, mailed upon request, furnishes full information.

JAMES W. GREENE, Manager.



Character

Quality

Hotel Algonquin

59 West 44th Street,

The Club Block

NEW YORK

HARVARD, YALE, N.Y. YACHT, BAR ASSOCIATION, BROWN, ST. NICHOLAS are on our Block, and CORNELL, RACQUETTE, CENTURY, LAMBS are one square away.

Around the corner ARMY AND NAVY CLUB
Discriminating Officers, their wives and daughters will find Algonquin the ideal stopping place while in New York.

FRANK M. CASE, Jr., Pres.
CAPT. JNO. J. BEILLY, U.S.A., Ltd., Secy.
Write for Booklet.

THE BRESLIN

Broadway-29th St.
NEW YORK.



The Breslin Hotel Co., Prop.

Rooms \$2.00
a day up

Room and bath \$2.50
a day up.

Suites arranged to suit any need.

Absolutely fire-proof, built of the latest fire-proof construction.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.

In the restaurant prices are high enough to provide the best of everything and low enough to satisfy any reasonable diner.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
Accessible to all theatres and dept. stores.
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33rd St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Props.

THE NEW GRAND

31st Street, New York.
"In the Centre of Everything."
500 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.
Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters.
Moderate Prices.
HURLOCK GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hurlock, Pres.

MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.
Select family and transient hotel.
SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.

DELMONICO HOTEL,

MANILA, P. I.
The Headquarters of the Army and Navy. American Plan.

STOP AT THE PRINCESS HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Centrally located between Young's and Steel piers. Near Beach. American and European Plan. Booklet on application. Rates, \$12.50 to \$20.00 per week according to location. For further information address,

CROWELL & COLLIER,
Princess Hotel, South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City.
E. HANFORD CROWELL, O. CHURCHILL COLLIER,
formerly with Marlborough and formerly with Hygeia Hotel,
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 604 Polat Comfort, Va., and
New York. Royal Palace Hotel, Atlantic City.

The Holmhurst

Situated in the most central and select section, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Beach.

Unobstructed ocean view. Private baths: stationary washstands, with hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Open all the year. Elevator to street level. Sun parlor. Capacity 300. Literature upon request.
HENRY DARNELL.

EARL-MAR HALL

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT

VERMONT AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

... OPEN ALL THE YEAR ...

FIRE-PROOF. Elegant and modern. Capacity, 400. Full ocean view. Phones and hot and cold running water in rooms. 40 Suites with hot and cold sea-water Baths. Elevator from street level. Rates, \$2 per day, and upward; \$10 per week, upward; a special rate for families remaining entire season. Booklet.

L. J. BROWN, Owner and Proprietor.

New Orleans

THE MOST POPULAR WINTER RESORT IN AMERICA

CONTINUOUS HORSE RACING—FRENCH OPERA
GOLF HUNTING FISHING BOATING
COMFORT HEALTH PLEASURE

THE NEW ST. CHARLES HOTEL

MODERN FIRE-PROOF FIRST-CLASS
Accommodating One Thousand Guests
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS

Turkish, Russian, Roman and Electric Baths
Luxurious Sun Baths and Palm Garden

ANDREW R. BLAKEY & CO., Ltd., Proprietors

Hotel Jefferson

GOUGH AND TURK STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(Overlooking Jefferson Park)

An Hotel of Unusual Class

250 ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE

100 PRIVATE BATHS CONNECTING

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN

The largest and most modern hotel in San Francisco. Newly furnished and opened August 1. The names of the proprietors are assurance to the public of the character of service and comfort to be found at the Hotel Jefferson.

STEWART-BARKER CO.

J. G. BARKER, Former Proprietor Hotel Colonial.

MONTICELLO HOTEL

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Facing Forest Park. Managed and owned by

USONA HOTEL

250 Rooms. 200 Private Baths. American Plan. Modern and high-class. Army and Navy Headquarters. Permanent rates made reasonably. All outside rooms. Most delightful location, Kingshighway and West Pine Boulevard.

FRANK M. WHITE, Mgr.

ARMY AND NAVY HOTEL

First-class family Hotel, situated on the beach, in Malate. Cool, healthy, clean and homelike. Meals best in the Philippines. American management.

545 Calle Real, MANILA, P. I.

BAY VIEW HOTEL

MANILA, P. I.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ARMY AND NAVY

E. M. Barton, Prop.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 336, 927, Colorado Building, J. G. G. Thompson, Representative.

Military service is devoted so completely to specific ideals of duty and respect for authority that it is difficult for its members to comprehend what appears to be a growing tendency on the part of trade unionists to subordinate their obligations to the state to their obligations to labor organizations. This tendency was strikingly illustrated in the case of a young man who was recently summoned for jury duty in one of the courts of Chicago. He was evidently a man of character and intelligence, but he frankly avowed that he was a trade unionist and that he would be disposed to stretch a point in favor of a union man if the opportunity presented itself in a case in which he might be called upon to serve. There was nothing boastful or insolent in his manner, and he did not appear to realize that he had declared himself disloyal to the law and false to his duties as a citizen. The presiding judge, a wise and kindly man, took him in hand and gave him a bit of gentle counsel, which other young men similarly disposed may read with profit: "I can hardly believe," said the judge, "that you mean just what you say. You may have many friends among union men, but they should not stand before the law. There is no other friend you have who is as good a friend to you as the law. It made provision for you before you were born; it enables you to wear that coat on your back, those shoes on your feet, or some one stronger than you would take them from you. The law makes it possible for you to earn wages; without it you could not collect your wages even though you earned them. It is a guard over your house; it stands guard over you, your property, your reputation, your life, and if you are sick and friendless, it will take care of you and look after you. If you are dying, it will protect your body. A man may be friendly to labor unions—yes, but no labor union has ever been the friend to you that the law has been. There is no organization that has been the friend to you that the law has been. You ought to have respect for the law above any other institution."

Whether Russia defeated herself or was defeated by Japan in the late war is a question that may well be asked in view of the extracts from General Kuropatkin's book which we published Feb. 23, and the accusations of General Smirnov against General Stoessel which we publish this week. The utterances of these accusing officers tell a dismal story of Russian unpreparedness, inefficiency and confusion in the presence of an alert and resolute enemy. It is evident from these disclosures that the general officers of the Russian armies were consumed with jealousy and suspicion of one another, that the spirit of insubordination was rife among their junior officers and that the rank and file were sullen, dispirited and lacking in the patriotic impulse which conquers. The Russians, if we are to believe Kuropatkin, were guilty of two monumental errors. In the beginning they underestimated the valor and skill of the enemy and scoffed at him. Later they exaggerated his prowess, thus losing confidence in themselves. They had little or no heart in the work they were set to do. Their cause lacked the vital support of a sane, devoted national spirit, and at no stage of the game did they possess the invaluable asset of a self-disclosed leader and hero endowed with the genius for command. Campaigning at such great distances from their base and handicapped by inadequate transport, success for the Russians required masterful leadership, absolute subordination and zealous co-operation—and those qualities were conspicuous only by their absence. We venture no opinion as to the justice of the charges and counter-charges which have come from the Russian general officers. The important thing is that those charges reveal conditions in the Russian forces which made victory impossible. History, therefore, has yet to determine

how far the humiliation of Russia is attributable to Japan and how far to Russia herself.

In a circular letter addressed to the Governors of the several States, the Secretary of War says: "It has been found necessary to omit for this year the contemplated annual brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the mobile forces (Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery) of the Regular Army, for the following reasons, viz.: Many posts have been greatly depleted by reason of the absence of about six thousand troops in Cuba; a number of troops will be obliged to be present at the Jamestown Exposition, and above all the provisions of G.O. 207, Dec. 31, 1906, require a large portion of the mobile army in the United States to prepare to move to the Philippines and corresponding organizations in the Philippines to take station in this country. In lieu thereof camps of instruction for the Coast Artillery of the Army will be established during the season of 1907, and the National Guard of the various States contiguous thereto will be invited to take part in the development of the problems involved in the defense of our seacoast. This will include the employment of companies to act as coast artillery at the batteries and regiments of infantry to protect the fortifications from rear attack. Invitations will shortly be issued to the Governors of the seaboard states interested, specifying in detail the forces desired to carry out the proposed problems. The camps will probably be held in July and will be from one week to ten days in duration. The Department desires, however, when requested, to co-operate with the various States in giving every possible encouragement and assistance in instruction and administration at the annual state camps required by law, by the detail of suitable officers and, when possible, small bodies of Regular troops to take part therein in such capacity as may be designated by the Governors."

Capt. Johnson Hagood, Art. Corps, U.S.A., contends that in the matter of pay the higher-grade enlisted men are actually better off than the lieutenants. He points out that a second-class electrician sergeant gets \$35; a first-class electrician sergeant, first-class sergeant of the Hospital Corps, \$45; a master electrician \$75, and a chief musician \$60 a month, but this in addition to quarters, light, fuel, rations, etc., and also clothing. In other words, these enlisted men get what is represented above by \$92, and instead of having \$36 to \$45 left, as in the case of lieutenants, they have from \$35 to \$75, and also get uniform and clothing. "I must hasten to say," said Captain Hagood after making the above statement at a recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, "that the rations and other allowances of the men are not as high class or as expensive as that indicated in the estimates above, but the soldier is not by custom and regulation required to keep up the same standard of living. I have a brother who came through the ranks and I have heard him and others who did the same say they never knew what it was to be hard up till they got to be second lieutenant. I do not want to be understood to say that the officers need an increase more than the men. I believe the opposite is true and that it would contribute more to an increase in the efficiency of the Army to increase the pay of the men than the officers, but the greatest need is in the lower grades of both men and officers. The higher grades of enlisted men are relatively as well off as the colonels and generals, while the lower grades of the men are as bad off as the lieutenants and captains. If there is any one grade in the Army that ought to have a substantial increase, it is that of first sergeant. The pay of a first sergeant should be doubled."

The restrictions put by Congress upon expenditures in excess of appropriations has resulted in a reduction in the General Deficiency bill from last year's total of more than \$32,000,000 to \$2,401,719 for this year, in addition to \$6,389,177 on account of the intervention of the United States in Cuba; \$1,000,000 on account of the passage at the present session of the Service Pension law to provide for payment up to July, and \$1,948,866 on account of the postal service. Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, is receiving the congratulations of his colleagues upon having been the author of the legislation which brought about this result. Mr. Tawney's amendment provides that the apportionment of a Congressional appropriation, which the head of a department must make before the money is authorized to be expended, should not be waived, except on account of some happening of extraordinary emergency, or other unusual circumstance, that could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of making the appropriation, and if waiver is made, it should be only by the head of the department in writing, the reason being submitted formally to Congress.

In a decree which patriotic Americans will receive with grateful approval, the Supreme Court of the United States on March 4 squarely affirmed the right of a state to enact laws to prevent the desecration of the United States flag. The matter came up in an appeal from a decision by the courts of Nebraska, which held that the use of a reproduction of the national emblem and the words "Stars and Stripes" on the labels of bottled beer amounted to a violation of the State law against flag desecration. The appellants contended that the Nebraska law was an invasion of their personal liberties and that, moreover, it was discriminatory in that it denied to them

a right which it granted to publishers of newspapers and books for other than advertising purposes. The United States Supreme Court, however, rejected this contention and Justice Harlan, who delivered the opinion, pointed out that the Nebraska law was clearly within the police power of the State, even though it concerned the national emblem, so long as Congress has not legislated on the subject. In other words, as we understand Justice Harlan, if Congress will not legislate to protect the flag from base uses, the states themselves may do so. That appears to be sound and wholesome doctrine, and its enunciation by our highest legal tribunal formally defines the right of each state to enact laws of its own to prevent the desecration of the Stars and Stripes. Let us hope, therefore, that every state of the Union will enact such a law, and that all the states will go a step further and adopt equally effective measures to prevent the abuse of the uniforms of the flag's defenders. The uniforms of our soldiers and sailors, equally with the flag itself, are entitled to the amplest protection from misuse or discrimination. The legality of state enactments for such purposes is no longer open to question.

The debate in the U.S. Senate on the Agricultural Appropriation bill developed a strong opposition to the plans for forest preservation. Senator Patterson from Colorado, expressing this sentiment, said: "In my thirty-odd years' experience in Colorado—and I have traveled from one end of the State to the other, in all forms of conveyances and upon all sorts of animals—I want to say to the Senator from Wisconsin I have not known of a single farm or homestead made by clearing the land of timber. The general rule is that our timber lands are not good agricultural lands, and therefore we do not desire to denude the lands of timber for the purpose of opening them up to settlement, for we have had no settlements upon such lands and no desire to make settlements on timber lands. As a rule spruce and pine timber lands do not make good agricultural land, especially in the mountain section of the country. It is a serious matter, Mr. President, to take from a great State two-thirds or a fourth or a fifth of its agricultural area and turn it over to live stock and to silence when men and women and children are hungry for land; and the desire for land ownership is the dominating desire of the real patriotic American citizen. We do not want this system to break down. So indignant are the people of the western portion of the State I represent about the administration of forest reserves that they are to-day in a state of rebellion, and meeting after meeting has been called where resolutions have been passed resolving to interpose all obstacles to the continuation of such an administration and refusing to pay the license fees demanded of them before they can put a head of stock of any kind within a forest reserve."

With the President's approval of the act authorizing the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines an important measure of relief will have been provided for the unsatisfactory economic conditions which now prevail in the islands. The act imposes no responsibility or obligation of any sort upon the United States, but simply authorizes the civil government of the Philippines to guarantee annual dividends of four per cent. to stockholders in a bank organized to loan money on agricultural lands in the archipelago. Next to a reduction of the tariff on Philippine products imported into the United States the most urgent need of the Filipinos is a bank from which they can borrow money required to construct buildings, fences and roads and purchase live stock and modern implements necessary to the profitable cultivation of their lands. The act now awaiting the President's signature provides for a bank that will supply this need, and as the institution is projected on lines similar to those on which the Agricultural Bank of Egypt was founded by Lord Cromer, its success is reasonably certain. It is confidently predicted by the Secretary of War and others familiar with Philippine conditions that the operations of this institution will greatly stimulate agriculture in the islands and give the natives increased confidence in the sympathy and good faith of the American Government. We believe, however, that justice, good policy and the interests of peace in the islands require a liberal reduction in the duties on Philippine products imported into the United States.

The young officers of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth considered that they were already bearing a sufficiently heavy burden when they learned of the decision that they were not to be allowed mounted pay, and those of the Infantry were called upon to refund about \$45 each which they had received and expended upon professional books in hopes of increasing their usefulness as officers. To the young men thus burdened, and others of the Army struggling with debt and disappointment, the report of the scene of hilarity witnessed at the capital among the Congressmen who had just voted an increase of fifty per cent. in their own pay has all the tragic interest of the spectacle of the Emperor Nero fiddling at the burning of Rome. We trust that they will keep up good heart, however, as we hope for an increase in service pay at the next session of Congress.

The four additional bands authorized for the Artillery Corps of the Army, have been assigned to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Fort Totten, N.Y.; Fort Du Pont, Del., and Fort Screven, Ga.

For those who dread the possibility of an active competition, peaceful or otherwise, between American civilization and Japanese civilization for the mastery of the Pacific, there is a large measure of comfort in a singularly interesting article published in the Honolulu Friend, a weekly journal of the Hawaiian capital. The writer of this article describes himself as an American citizen of Hawaii, but does not indicate his nativity, earnestly as one might wish he had done so. But no matter what his birth, he has written so thoughtfully and so hopefully of political and social conditions in the islands that his views will command widespread attention in this country and elsewhere. To begin with, he flatly refutes the assertion that "Hawaii is to-day a Japanese colony and rapidly becoming more so," and declares that nothing in the peculiar state of society in Hawaii is more striking and characteristic than the dominance of American ideals over those of Asia in spite of the fact that the Asiatic population is numerically predominant. Tests have been made again and again on distinct issues, and in every instance the American ideal has triumphed and partly at least because it has been vigorously supported by the Asiatics themselves. On the issue of licensing vice, and later on the issue of conducting Honolulu as "a wide-open town," the reputable Japanese joined hands with the reputable Americans and won against a combination of gamblers and grafters from America, Asia and Europe. "Hawaii," says the writer of the scholarly article under review, "is steadily proving the proposition that when two civilizations meet the higher and more vital must prevail; with about two-thirds of the population Asiatic and a large proportion of the rest Polynesian, our civilization is intensely American and it is becoming more so." The writer contends that if Japan's older civilization gives way before that of the Western world on the latter's own islands, it is puerile to pretend that on the American Pacific coast Asiatic ideals will supplant those of Christian institutions. "Wherever and whenever they do," he adds, "it will be only because they ought." Hawaii, he goes on to explain, has treated the Asiatic as a brother man and on the school question has bravely faced the problem which now vexes San Francisco, results having proved that the Japanese children are among the best-behaved and most desirable pupils in the schools. "If the politeness and docility which they evince," remarks this clear-headed philosopher of the mid-Pacific, "could by some happy accident be inoculated into multitudes of American boys and girls throughout the mainland, our country would owe Japan a debt of deepest gratitude. To us in Hawaii who know Japanese, who know far better than San Francisco, with its race hatred, possibly can hope to do, the prejudice against Japanese children seems the acme of absurdity." We are reminded that henceforth, whether we like it or not, the United States and Japan are to have increasingly intimate associations, and that this truth was impressed upon Japan by America forty years ago. In view of that inevitable condition, have we anything to gain by virtually denying Japan's right to membership in the family of nations on an equal footing? Can we crush Japan? Can we assign her to an inferior status without dealing a deadly blow to our own commercial interests on the Pacific and in the Orient? In spite of the fact it was only recently that the Japanese adopted modern methods, "he is our superior," says the Hawaiian writer, "evolution having taught him certain lessons which we have not learned and which have equipped him with rare powers for survival in the great industrial era of peace now dawning on earth."

In its March number the Review of Reviews stamps the Senate investigation of the Brownsville case as "a farcical affair, a fruitless, tiresome and valueless debate of an academic sort on the power of the President to maintain discipline in the Army." Commenting on this statement the New York Sun says the debate was neither "fruitless," "valueless" nor "academic." It dealt in part and only in minor part with "the power of the President to maintain discipline." A much larger attention was given to the facts of the affair, and the resolution adopted on Jan. 22 provided for an investigation of the facts. A hearing which has for its object an act of justice to several score of American citizens, most of whom have risked their lives in the service of their country, may not with due fairness be regarded as either valueless or academic. The debate in the Senate involved an interesting and valuable discussion of the constitutional power of the President as commander-in-chief, in which able arguments were presented on both sides, some contending for the independence of the Executive in the administration of military law, and others, saying with Senator Foraker, "that the constitutional power of the President is the power to command, the constitutional power of the Congress is the power to regulate and govern the Army; that the President is supreme as commander and can not be interfered with by the Congress, and that the Congress is supreme in legislating for the Army and can not be interfered with by the President; that the President can make regulations only by authority of law or as a result of a necessity that Congress has not provided for."

Captain Beverly A. Read, U.S.A., Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Visayas, under date of January 11 last, in a communication to the Military Secretary of the above department, says: "The examination of the monthly reports of summary court cases tried in this department discloses the fact that in a number of instances forfeitures of more than a month's pay were imposed without consent to trial in writing by the accused. The approval of those sentences by the post commanders

indicates a belief (on their part) that by substitution of forfeiture for confinement or the reverse, a fine of more than a month's pay, or confinement for more than a month, without consent to trial in writing, is legal. That, however, is clearly erroneous. The 83d Article of War as amended by the Act of March 2, 1901, specifically states 'that a summary court shall not adjudge confinement and forfeiture in excess of a period of one month unless the accused shall before trial consent in writing to trial by said court; but in any case of refusal to so consent, the trial may be had either by general, regimental or garrison court-martial, or by said summary court, but in case of trial by said summary court without consent as aforesaid, the court shall not adjudge confinement or forfeiture of pay for more than one month.' In other words, the summary court may adjudge confinement and forfeiture for a month, one or both, without the consent to trial in writing of the accused; but cannot adjudge either punishment in excess of a month, without his consent to trial in writing. In this connection, I suggest that when fines of more than \$15 are imposed in cases of enlisted men of the Regular Army, and half that sum in the cases of Philippine Scouts, the monthly rate of pay of such men be noted on the report. This will obviate the necessity of returning reports for this information where doubt exists as to the legality of the sentences."

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th U.S. Cav., is of the opinion that the defeat of many measures that would be beneficial to the military service is due to the lack of concerted, persistent effort on the part of the Army itself. He holds that officers do not take sufficient interest in legislation affecting their welfare and that Congress rarely knows what the Army really wants. He declares that all the recommendations made by chiefs of bureaus, department commanders and others in the last century have achieved nothing; and their failure may be charged to the same thing which caused the failure of so many attacks made by either side in battle during the Civil War, namely, the lack of concert of action. "If there are some things which we devoutly and unanimously desire that Congress should do for us as a class," Captain Steele goes on to say in an article on "The Right of Petition," which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "why should we not exercise our Constitutional right of petition to try to bring about the favorable action of Congress? Why should we not draw up a petition for the signature of every man in the Service and send it forward? Nothing should be asked which is not the wish of the whole body; we should present our petition with a united front. Nor should we for one moment forget that we stand before the people as the highest type of disciplined, subordinate, law-abiding public servants. Our petitions should contain no shadow nor suspicion of a threat or demand; they would be made 'through regular military channels,' in strict compliance with paragraph 5, A.R., and they would never receive the signatures of the officers of the Army unless they prayed for measures that would be for the good of the military service of the Government."

It is decidedly early to discuss the question of ornaments for the entrances to the Panama canal, but a communication published in the New York Sun presents a suggestion which is specially felicitous. It is this, namely, that at one entrance or the other or on some eminence overlooking the canal midway between the two oceans a monument be erected by the joint action of the republics of the Western hemisphere in honor of Queen Isabella of Spain. "We have been remiss," says the writer in question, "in not cultivating a better feeling with our southern friends. Secretary Root's visit will undoubtedly be productive of good results. Friendship with one's neighbors is a very desirable thing, outside of trade considerations, but their sympathy in time of trouble might be a very desirable thing, too. Let us imagine the sublime sight of all the nations of the Western hemisphere crowding to the opening of our canal, and to the unveiling of a statue of Isabella, of whom our own Washington Irving has said: 'She is one of the purest and most beautiful characters in the pages of history.' Balboa, who crossed the Isthmus in 1513 and discovered the Pacific, ought to be considered, and of course Columbus and his friend Father John Perez, prior of the Franciscan monastery of La Rabida, in the group at the base. This is an era of remembering great figures in history, and such a memorial would undoubtedly tend to draw the peoples of the north and south into closer relationship."

We are in receipt of a very complete and valuable treatise upon the latest examples of main and auxiliary nautical engines, the most important ship's apparatus and motors, steam turbines, etc. The atlas of the work contains over twelve hundred lithographs of the various parts of the machinery treated of and fifty-three tables. The purpose of the work is to instruct students of nautical machinery by the graphic method, but those already familiar with such machinery will find it a valuable work of reference, showing, as it does, in detail all parts of every form of ship machinery. Its editors are teachers of the science of machinery in the Royal School of Navigation at Hamburg, and they have had the advantage of studying the latest types in the machine shops of that city, and the cordial co-operation of the manufacturers of nautical machinery. The work is in German, and its title is: "Neuere Schiffsmaschinen, Hilfsmaschinen, und Apparate, nebst den wichtigsten Klein-schiffsmo-

toren, und Dampfturbinen für Schule und Praxis." Herausgegeben von H. Rosenthal, M. Müller, und R. Bayer, Lehrern des Maschinenkunde an der staatlichen Navigationsschule zu Hamburg. Berlin, Konrad W. Mecklenburg; vormals Richterscher Verlag.

An instance of Japanese ingenuity and competition in manufacture, says a writer in the Boston Herald, is shown by the experience of the Colt's Firearms Company. This company formerly sold machine guns and small arms in China and Japan. A British army officer reported that he discovered in southern China a factory under the superintendence of Japanese, turning out exact duplicates of the Colt automatic guns. The Colt company made an investigation and discovered that the Japanese, prior to the war with Russia, manufactured a large number of Colt automatic and gatling guns in Japanese armories. Since the war the American company has received no orders from the Orient for its guns, and it is believed that the Japanese are now supplying that portion of the world with automatic and gatling guns on the Colt model. The same state of affairs exists, it is said, with certain other American manufactures, notably typewriters and sewing machines. The Japanese artisans have manifested remarkable skill in copying the American machines, even resorting to a duplication of the name-plates, which give the purchaser the impression that he is obtaining the genuine American article.

Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., who was detailed to make last year's inspection of the organized militia of Oregon, states that the officers of those troops are unanimously agreed that they derived more valuable instruction from their association with Regulars in the maneuvers at American Lake than from any other camp they ever attended. "It would be valuable to the organized militia and to the military service of the nation," says Colonel Jackson, in a report to the Military Secretary of the Army, "if legislation could be procured whereby a number of lieutenants of the National Guard of each state can be assigned to duty with Regular Army companies as 'additional second lieutenants' for the period of one year, to be paid as second lieutenants while on such duty. The instruction in military science and the customs of the Service received in this way by National Guard officers would be practical and invaluable to themselves and to the National Guard. Officers receiving this instruction should be required to serve for five years immediately thereafter with the organized militia of their respective States."

Col. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, has so endeared himself to the residents of the neighboring city of Leavenworth that the news of his prospective promotion to brigadier general has been received by them with expressions of the keenest gratification. "The news," says the Leavenworth Times, "is good news both at the fort and to the city of Leavenworth. As for the town, it is always pleased to see distinction conferred upon any of its military neighbors, and it is particularly gratified that the one to be honored at this time is Colonel Hall. Between Leavenworth and Colonel Hall there has developed a feeling of genuine friendship. Colonel Hall has a long record for military service and has been brevetted for gallantry in action. But though his connection with military pursuits has dated since the Civil War, he is yet in the prime of his usefulness and a man entirely worthy in every way the promotion he has obtained."

In subscribing for a life membership in the National Rifle Association, President Roosevelt has made a practical demonstration of his serious interest in the object to which that organization is devoted, namely, the development of good marksmanship among those classes of our citizens who, in the natural course of things, would be called to the defense of the nation in time of peril. Thanks to the earnest efforts of the military authorities, the National Rifle Association and other bodies, popular interest in rifle practice is rapidly increasing, and the time is coming when the country will contain a vast army of expert marksmen. It is desirable that the weapons used in target practice shall be uniform in every state and territory, and to that end the national government should do its utmost to see that the rifles and the matches in which they are used all conform as closely as possible to army standards.

Speaking of the President's selection of Majors Goethals, Gaillard and Sibert, all of the Engineer Corps of the Army, to supervise the construction of the Panama Canal, Harper's Weekly remarks: "The Army Engineer Corps has a splendid reputation for professional ability, integrity, and devotion to duty. Its officers will be free from several embarrassments that have affected their predecessors. They will not have to consider whether they are getting the market value of their work, or whether the climatic objections are insuperable. They can, indeed, resign, but they are not likely to. The work can hardly disappoint them, for they will go to it looking for neither profit nor pleasure, but for hard work and meager pay."

The 23d U.S. Infantry, Col. Philip Reade; one squadron of the 12th Cavalry, Col. L. C. Allen, from Oglethorpe, Ga., and one battery of Field Artillery from Fort Myer, Va., have been designated to participate in the expedition at Jamestown, Va., and will report there by April 24.

FORT RUSSELL JOINT MANEUVER CAMP.

The joint encampment of United States troops and the National Guard of North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, which extended from Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, 1906, under Gen. Constant Williams, U.S. Army, near Fort Russell, Wyo., embraced within the boundaries of the Crow Creek reserve. General Williams, in his report on these maneuvers, among other things, strongly recommends the retention of the site as a permanent maneuver ground. It is declared healthful, possesses ample stores of water and fuel, is easy of access, and the topographical features are sufficiently varied to afford proper facilities for maneuvers. The total area of the reserve is 56,320 acres. General Williams says, in his report:

"The experience gained this summer in the matter of claims for damage to property by troops shows the impossibility of having maneuvers over private ground without detriment to the same. This item of expense is one which will probably increase year by year as the country becomes more settled, and it is believed to be a measure of economy should a permanent camp site be established here.

"(Owing to the present state of the water supply it was not desirable to have troops brigaded in camps containing that unit. The lack of available officers to constitute the staffs of brigade commanders was also a factor in the determination to have separate camps by organizations, in no case greater than a regiment, rather than one large camp. In fact, experience gained this summer would tend to show the advantage of such an arrangement. These smaller camps can be more easily kept policed and more readily supplied with uncontaminated water.

"The gratifying results in the way of tactical instruction manifest almost immediately after the problems in the handling of troops under simulated conditions of actual campaign was due to the spirit in which officers and men participated in maneuvers. Commendable interest and great energy was unflinchingly displayed, and all seemed anxious to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the opportunity thus afforded to improve themselves professionally.

"No student of military science can fail to be pleased and interested with the opportunity thus afforded for practical work which would be impossible in garrison for lack of suitable ground and a sufficient number of men to carry forward maneuvers of the major class. I have no hesitation in stating that no funds could be better expended, and that the benefit thus purchased is far in excess of the amount involved.

"The above remarks, though applying more especially to the Regular troops concerned, are no less applicable to the militia which had the advantage of practical field experience when in camp. In fact, it is to a much greater extent that the benefit referred to accrues to troops of this class. The wisdom of maneuver camps of instruction and the profit derived from them by the line is so clear as to need no further elaboration at this time.

"There is an advantage, in addition to that gained by troops engaged in maneuver problems, co-equal in importance with that of training in fighting efficiency, which can only be acquired by actual practice where real units of considerable size are being dealt with, viz., the services of administration, supply and sanitation in the field. On this account alone, large camps each summer would prove most profitable instruments to the United States in producing a body of officers who, in time of hostilities, would know and apply the methods more advantageous, and at the same time most economical, toward the production of a proper state of efficiency in the services mentioned above. It is to be regretted that the existence of this camp was not availed of to a greater extent in the training of officers of these Staff Departments.

"In addition to time devoted to purely tactical instruction, it was thought appropriate to devote some part of the period the troops were assembled in camp to athletic exercises, those pertaining to sport pure and simple being intermingled with events military in character. With this object in view, two days were devoted to field sports with results that were creditable to the participants, while the enthusiasm displayed by all testified to the general popularity of these exercises.

"The teams of the 6th and 10th Cavalry were engaged in polo practice almost daily which called to my attention the particular advantages of this military sport and leads me to recommend it be fostered in all regiments, those of the Foot as well as the Mounted branches of the Services being in mind. Particularly do I invite notice to the recommendations, and concur in the same, concerning the mounting of commanding officers of companies of foot troops (which recommendations can be made operative without further legislative action), the subject of an officers' mess in the field, the formation of an Army Service Corps and the furtherance of some more specified system of office administration in the field.

"Most regimental commanders who expressed themselves have declared in favor of a shorter summer march and in favor of a more limited carrying of the full pack than is now arbitrarily prescribed. I think their views entitled to consideration.

"In connection with discipline in this and similar camps it is recommended that in future power be given the camp commander who, it is presumed, will be a general officer, to appoint general courts-martial.

"It is also recommended, in future camps of this character, that the designation of Staff Officers, particularly the Chief of Staff, Military Secretary, Chief of Staff, and the heads of the supply and medical departments, be made at least one month before the assemblage of troops takes place.

"Further, I recommend that should the Crow Creek Reserve be selected as a permanent camp site, the month of June or July be selected, rather than August or September, for its occupancy, as the former months possess in that locality advantages in the way of pleasant weather not to be found in the later season. I also wish to particularly emphasize the strong importance of carrying into effect the preliminary arrangements referred to in Par. 7, page 6, Instructions for Maneuvers, 1904, in future camps. By this means many vexatious and irritating delays can be obviated, the resultant instruction very much enhanced, the entire time allotted for maneuvers being applied to that purpose rather than in accomplishing details which are wholly preliminary in character. It is hoped that in the next camp sufficient time will be available to permit this wise instruction of the War Department to be fully carried out.

"Though but four officers of the Regular staff corps were on duty with the Division Staff the work of all departments, particularly that of administration and supply, was most excellently performed by the line officers detailed to fill vacancies due to lack of permanent staff officers. Great credit is also due the Chief of Staff and his assistants, for the highly satisfactory manner in which the tactical problems were prepared, and after solution

the conduct of the troops engaged commented on, to their betterment in succeeding exercises. I take this occasion to extend to the officers of the Division Staff my congratulations for duty well done and for their loyal support at all times of the policy decided on.

"In conclusion, the benefit to be derived from annual maneuver camps in which considerable bodies of troops are assembled for field training has been demonstrated by the success attending this particular camp; and the advisability and economy, in the end, of thus securing a state of preparedness for war needs no further argument to the student of affairs. Annual encampments of this kind should be inaugurated without further delay or discussion."

RIFLE PRACTICE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the annual meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, held in Washington, Jan. 24, 1906, a special committee, consisting of Gen. L. M. Openheimer, of Texas (since deceased), Gen. George W. Wingate, of New York, and Gen. Ammon B. Critchfield, of Ohio, was appointed to inquire into and report at the next annual meeting of the board upon the feasibility and advisability of some policy to inaugurate a system of rifle practice throughout the public schools of the country. At the last meeting of the board held at Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1907, the report of this committee was submitted by Generals Wingate and Critchfield, and is published in accordance with a resolution adopted by the board and approved by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, president of the board, and Capt. Grote Hutchison, U.S.A., member and recorder.

The report of this special committee is a document of great interest to all who favor a general system of training in marksmanship for American youth. It points out that, while many unsuccessful attempts have been made to institute a course in rifle practice in the public schools of the country, such a course has been established in the schools of the city of New York and that the success which has been attained there has demonstrated the feasibility and advisability of introducing rifle practice in the public schools among the boys over the age of thirteen years. The system in vogue in the schools of New York was devised by the Public Schools Athletic League, and has been so thoroughly tested that, in the opinion of the special committee, it should be recommended for adoption.

The public school system of the city of New York is of enormous proportions. It includes three training schools, nineteen high schools, 490 elementary schools, two transient schools, and one nautical school; total, 515, with 14,500 teachers. These schools are scattered all over the 325 square miles which the city covers. The registered number of pupils enrolled in these schools is about 600,000, which is more than the entire population of St. Louis, the fourth city in the Union. Half of them are boys. The number attending the high schools is about 20,000, a little more than half of whom are boys. The College of the City of New York has about 4,000 male students. The Public Schools Athletic League, organized December 4, 1903, to promote wholesome athletic exercises among the pupils of the New York schools, reports that during the year 1906 the games carried on under its direction numbered more than 600, in which there were more than 150,000 entries. Early in 1905 the league decided to institute rifle practice among the boys of the high schools of the city, which schools are attended by boys from fourteen to nineteen years of age, by installing in as many of the high schools as possible a "subtarget gun machine." This is an ingenious apparatus, by which an ordinary Krag army rifle is attached to a rod upon an upright standard, placed to the right of the firer, in such a way that while the gun is movable, the rod follows the movements of the barrel of the rifle, and is at all times parallel with the line of the sights.

The shooter cocks the rifle and aims at a target a foot high on the other side of the room, and when his aim is satisfactory, pulls the trigger. When this is done an electrical connection is made which shoots forward the rod which is on the standard, so that its point punches a hole in a miniature target like a visiting card, which is placed in front of it, which hole is mathematically on the same relative place on the card target as would have been made in the target at which the shooter was aiming if he had a bullet in his rifle. It consequently gives the same experience in holding and "pull off" as is had in actual shooting.

The machine possesses the additional advantage that the instructor standing on one side of the shooter can see by the movements of the point of the rod on the miniature target exactly how the aim is being taken on the large target and is able to correct all errors in holding and pulling off as they are made, something which has hitherto been supposed to be impossible. The apparatus makes no noise. There is no danger of its hurting anybody. It can be used very rapidly, and there is no expense involved in its operation. The results obtained from its use are so valuable that several of the New York National Guard regiments consider the machine equal in value to their rifle galleries.

Through the kindness of several public-spirited citizens one of these machines, costing \$265, was presented to each of ten high schools. A "marksmanship committee" was chosen, consisting of the coaches of the schools having gun machines, and under the direction of this committee various matches have been held. Gradually all the high schools were provided with gun machines. The league established a marksmanship badge, to be awarded, as in the National Guard and in the Army, to each boy who annually showed satisfactory proficiency in shooting. It found almost immediately that the boys were shooting so well that it was necessary to raise the standard from forty out of a possible fifty "off-hand" to forty-two and later to forty-three. During the year 1907 boys in ten schools qualified as marksmen, and those results justified the raising of the qualifying score to forty-four.

After detailing the results of various matches and tournaments conducted under the auspices of the league, the records of which we have already published, the report of the special committee goes on to say that at the present time there are over 7,000 young men being instructed in these high schools in shooting with a military rifle, the gun used being the regular Krag army rifle as issued by the War Department. Great interest in the matter has been taken by both teachers and boys. Many of these have now become so proficient, that the services of a paid instructor have been dispensed with. It is believed that if a young and active Regular officer could be detailed to act in this capacity he would be of the greatest service, and could, besides helping the shooting, give the boys some idea of military movements and discipline, which would be of great value.

The league is now preparing a manual of instruction to be used in the different schools. In addition to con-

taining instructions for the use of the subtarget gun machine it will give a general idea of what is necessary to know in order to shoot accurately. Those who have had charge of the instruction of these boys are unanimous in the opinion that they acquire knowledge of rifle shooting in about one-quarter of the time that is found necessary in the case of grown men. If the young men who are graduating from our high schools in the different States should be skilled riflemen the country can rest content with a small standing army.

"The system, therefore," says the report in conclusion, "is a great factor for national peace. The committee would therefore recommend: (1) That the largest possible publicity should be given to the methods that have been found to be so successful in the New York high schools; (2) that the educational officials of the different States should be urged to introduce instruction in rifle shooting in their schools among the boys of thirteen years of age and upward, conforming to the New York methods as far as their situation will permit; (3) that this would be helped by the organization of a public schools athletic league in each educational center."

REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT.

The second installment of Morris Schaff's recollections of West Point appears in the Atlantic Monthly for March. Describing his first encampment he says: "Every cadet of that day will recall the streets of that little city, the commanding officers' tents—McCook's, Williams's, Hart-suff's and Saxton's—behind their respective companies, and Colonel Hardee's commodious, richly furnished marquee, which, situated at an impressive distance from his orderly's tent, overlooked and lorded the whole scene." Schaff describes how, the first night, Farley and Noyes, "Gimlet" Lee, Watts and others yanked him and his fellows out of bed several times.

Next we have a description of General Winfield Scott, who made himself heard, considered and felt throughout the country. "He was over six feet six inches tall, and in frame was simply colossal. Nature must have been in one of her royal moods at his birth, for there was magnificence in the dignity of his great, kindly, illuminated countenance. He filled my eyes, and I believe those of all the cadets, with a kind of reverential awe, for in his youth he had fought a duel, and he bore the scars of several deep wounds; moreover, as a background to his personality, lay Lundy's Lane of the War of 1812, and the conquest of Mexico. He seemed an especially fitting figure at West Point, throwing, as he did, into its daily life some of the splendor that attaches to actual heroism. We were all proud of the old hero, and more than ever when, in the blaze of full uniform and uncovered head, he stood at the left of the present King of England at the review given him at West Point in 1800. He was in a way the culmination of the old Army; he stood for its ideals of soldier and gentleman, and in great measure held to social standards and traditions that had prevailed from the time of the Revolution. With his career ended dueling, gaming (as engaged in by officers and men of station in civil life), and that pride of connection with the best families which in the old days gave to the Army undisputed leadership in social affairs. It marked, too, the close of the period of pomp."

The first sergeant was Harry Wilson, the sergeant-major, Horace Porter, the adjutant, Collins, "whose life was so pathetically tragic that the bare mention of his name throws a shadow across this page like that of a summer cloud dragging silently across a field strewn with sheaves."

Joseph Wheeler was the lieutenant of Schaff's company. There was the dark-eyed stern, dignified Ramsen, of North Carolina, who lost his life at Cedar Creek, commanding a division in Early's corps. Wesley Merritt was a sergeant in Schaff's first camp. He had "more of the sunshine of youth in his fair, open face and clear blue eyes than any other cadet in the corps could claim. I can hear his fine tenor voice now," says Schaff, "rising high and sweet over the group that used to meet at the head of the company street and sing, in the evening." And there was Ben Hardin, with his resolute face, voice and manner, whom Schaff would have then chosen from all his class as the one most likely to reach the highest honors as a soldier. The commandant and superintendent were much greater relatively in the eyes of the cadets than the professors, and in the eyes of young Schaff Hardee, the commandant, was a greater man than any one of the professors, greater even than Jefferson Davis—then in the Senate. "I was mortally afraid of Hardee," says Schaff. "The first time he entered my room, accompanied by the late Major Gen. A. McD. McCook, at Sunday morning inspection a few days after I reported, he came close up, his sword under his left arm, and bored his big gray eyes into me and asked by name."

"Schaff," I answered mildly. "No, 'aint!" exclaimed McCook. "His name's Schoaff. I know the Schoaffs of Virginia well."

"And from that time on I was called 'Old Schoaff' by about half my class."

"After a while along came the sergeant of the guard, Gen. John M. Wilson, lately a glowing satellite in the planetary system of Washington life, who, on or off duty, had an air that was fiercely military. Upon my demanding the countersign (Quarte Bras) he answered it in approved French.

"Said I, 'Spell it'; and, recruit-like, came to charge bayonets."

"He took that as almost an affront, and I am surprised that it did not bring on a fatal attack of military vertigo; but he complied with the sentinel's request. Then, approaching, he asked me my orders, with overpowering importance, as if it depended on him and me whether the earth was to keep on in its orbit that night."

"Across the hall lived Jasper Meyers, of Indiana, one of the mildest, most naturally refined, and gentlest of men. He wore a great beard on his arrival at West Point, and Custer in his first interview maintained that he ought to go right back home and send his son—he evidently had made a mistake, he said; it was his boy that the Government meant should have the appointment and not the old man. Meyers appreciated the fun, and met the joke with a spontaneous laugh and unconscious, happy eyes. He was a very genuine, true man."

"Lieut. John Greble, who was the professor's son-in-law, and for whom Fort Greble was named, was a very gentle and refined man of medium height. His forehead, defined by dark, silky hair, was the conspicuous feature of his face, in which nature had written plainly her autograph of gentleman. He was killed at Big Bethel, the first of the officers whom we knew, to lose his life; and he was mourned by us all."

"We had a Washington directly from the great Washington family of Virginia; a Buchanan, the nephew of the President; an Anderson and a Jones, W. G., representing the Longworth and Anderson families of Ohio and Ken-

tucky; a Breckinridge, a son of the patriot, Robert J., and a cousin of John C., vice president and major general in the Confederacy; representatives of the Huger and Mordecai families of South Carolina; a Du Pont from Delaware, and a Hasbrouck from New York, and a Vanderbilt, son of the founder of the family—a mighty good athlete and a mighty dull scholar."

To the character of Washington and the best society of the time of the Revolution General Schaff traces the high tone which is the very life and breath of the Military Academy. For, since the day when he had his headquarters at West Point, it has been exclusively a military post, completely isolated from the social ferment and adventitious standards of commercial life. His standards of private and official life, and those of the officers and the gentlemen of his day, were the standards of his immediate successors, who, in turn, transmitted them unimpaired to those who came after. Moreover, at his suggestion, West Point as an institution of learning came into being; and its foundations were laid on the solid virtues of his example.

Alas! for now with the reconstructed Academy a change is threatened—the spirit of gaiety and manners and ideas founded in the distinctions of wealth and manners to replace the delightful simplicity of life at the Point!

AVAILABLE SITE FOR ENCAMPMENT.

A board has been appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., at the call of the senior member, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, to consider the subject of the purchase of ground for a rifle range for Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery, in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. The orders of the board are to "visit the sites at Knoxville, Md., in Fairfax county, Va., and such other places near Washington as may be deemed advisable, and to make thorough examination of the different sites and of the ground and their immediate vicinity, and render with the least practicable delay, as complete and comprehensive a report as possible, as to suitability and probable cost in each case. The board will make definite recommendations as to the advisability of purchase, accompanied by detailed estimate of cost.

The State of New York has an interest in this matter. Reference is had to what is known as the Pine Plains region, located in Jefferson county, N.Y., and mostly comprehended in the unsurveyed lands in the towns of Philadelphia and Wilna. Here there are thousands of acres of land, and the site will, approximately, give camping grounds for about ten thousand men. The area is approximately about fifteen square miles. It has been advertised for sale: no buyers, because timber-stripped and unproductive. The major portion of the land is untenanted. Some of it is occupied by squatters, who cannot exhibit any title as to their right of occupancy.

The most of the region is unfenced, the ground is level, virgin, sandy soil; partly covered with pine stumps, interspersed with clumps of scrub oak, poplar and bushes. There are elevations along Black River affording good grounds of observation; extreme ranges for Artillery fire are available. The Pine Plains are mostly public property, the original owners not having paid their taxes and defaulted assessments. The people of Watertown, Carthage and Philadelphia want the United States to take possession of the Pine Plains by purchase or seizure before the watered portions of the land are seized by speculators.

The large areas of the Pine Plains are of little agricultural or commercial value. If the United States should acquire this land it is probable that there would be no claims for trespass, ejectment, damages or anything more than a fair purchase price fixed by the legitimate owners.

The railroad connections are such that most of the Pine Plains region is enclosed in a triangle, each of the sides of which consists of about thirteen miles of railroad, all belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad system. The Pine Plains are therefore accessible and, by improvements, such as railroad spurs and installation of a water supply system, the embarkation, disembarkation and supplying of troops would be rendered feasible. It is probable that the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennsylvania interests will not concur in all of these remarks.

Last May the region was visited by an officer of the U.S. Army, whose report stated the Pine Plains tract of land was available, and a suitable place for the concentration, encampment and maneuver of troops, 10,000 men in number, composed of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. Further, that the terrain is ample; good water and fuel can be had; that the facilities for cheap transportation are ample and the location healthful.

In March last the Pine Plains region was visited by a board of Army officers, acting under orders from the War Department, and it was understood that the report of this board favored the acquirement by the United States of the entire area. Since then another Army officer has obtained options for the purchase of the land from the owners, or alleged owners.

The Pine Plains region of Jefferson county, N.Y., would seem, therefore, to offer an advantageous ground for a rifle range for Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery and other requirements necessary in the military service.

THE BURDEN OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who recently presented a bill in the House authorizing the sale of the Philippine Islands to Japan or some other power willing to pay \$20,000,000 for them, on Feb. 22 introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit to the House a statement of the amount of money expended by the United States for equipment, supplies, military operations in the Philippine Islands, and all other expenditures of any character whatsoever expended by the United States in, for, or on account of said Philippine Islands in any manner, from the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the kingdom of Spain to the present time.

In support of his resolution Mr. Clark made a speech in which he presented some interesting estimates as to what the islands have cost the United States in money and what has been received in return. "Up to June 30, 1903," said Mr. Clark, "we had paid out on account of the Philippines not less than \$647,599,250, and in the last four years they have undoubtedly cost us half as much more. In all, then, they have cost us not less than \$1,000,000,000 in nine years, or about \$110,000,000 a year, on an average."

In condemnation of our colonial policy Mr. Clark called attention to the fact that the appropriations for military and naval purposes were three times as great in 1906 as they were in 1898. "This increase," he continued, "due

to our colonial policy, and due mainly to our occupation of the Philippines, in respect of which alone we are threatened with international complications and wars, is therefore, in the aggregate, \$175,773,542 a year at this time, and the expense is still growing. But the vast sum of \$175,773,542 a year does not by any means measure the whole increase due to this new venture in world politics. Our pension list has grown and will continue to grow as long as we hold the islands, thus entailing a permanent increase of taxation. We have paid out \$3,000,000 to relieve the people of the islands from famine caused by our policy of 'reconcentration,' borrowed from General Weyler—from Weyler the beast, who devastated Cuba, and thereby brought us into conflict with Spain. We have paid \$179,000 for the first Philippine Commission. We have paid \$100,000 for coal mines in Batan Island, from which we have so far received no returns. We have paid within the last year \$400,000 more than it was worth to transport coal from this country to the Philippines, in order to placate the already over-protected vessel owners of this country, who for the last forty years have had their lobby here at every session of Congress begging for legislation that would exempt them from paying the paltry fees which the States allow pilots at the ports of the country to collect from them in order to maintain a pilotage system for the protection of life and property at sea. How much more we have paid in extortionate transportation charges on other items I do not know, nor does anyone else. We have paid to Spain \$20,000,000 for a title to the Archipelago which we had already gained by conquest. We have paid to the friars \$7,500,000 for lands there. We have been called upon during the present session of Congress to pay \$363,030 for damages to church property in the islands caused by our troops; and we may yet have to pay ten times as much more to satisfy the claims growing out of damages, including damages done by insurgents, for which the President and the Secretary of War have recommended payment."

The money cost of the Philippine project, the speaker declared, is by no means the heaviest burden imposed by our new policy. He added: "It is undermining the health and the morality of the nation and impairing its prestige. There are in all nearly 20,000 Americans exposed to the evil effects of residence there, and the number is increasing."

"And what have we received in return? We have secured for the shipbuilders and shipowners and Army contractors a profit of about 25 per cent. on an export trade ranging from \$4,500,000 to \$12,200,000 a year for seven or eight years and on an import trade ranging from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year for the same period. According to the Statesman's Year-Book for 1906, the value of imports from the Philippine Islands into the United States and of the domestic exports from the United States to the Philippine Islands in the fiscal years 1901 to 1905, inclusive, was: Imports: 1901, \$4,420,912; 1902, \$6,612,700; 1903, \$11,372,584; 1904, \$12,066,934; 1905, \$12,657,904. Exports: 1901, \$4,014,180; 1902, \$5,251,867; 1903, \$4,028,677; 1904, \$4,832,900; 1905, \$6,200,620."

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, has prepared a statement on expenditures by the United States on account of the Philippines, from which we quoted last week, and which refutes the contention of Representative Clark.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The military authorities of the Argentine republic have divided the country into five military districts for purposes of army administration. In each district an army division of the first line will be recruited and mobilized, which will bear the number of the district and be under the command of the district commander. That officer will have, in addition, in the event of mobilization, the command of the National Guard and territorial forces of the provinces of which the district is composed.

The United Service Gazette of London declares that no greater anomaly exists in the British army than this, that a capable commanding officer, holding the rank of colonel, should, on account of his special qualifications, his high reputation as a soldier, and his well-known ability as a commander, be selected to command a brigade, and given the rank of brigadier general, only at the end of his tenure of command to be relegated back to the rank of colonel, with perhaps retirement from the Service, which naturally shuts him off from all prospect of ever returning to the generals' fold.

According to the latest official year-book, the officers serving in the Japanese navy consisted of seven admirals, twenty-three vice admirals, twenty-six rear admirals, ninety-nine captains, 146 frigate captains, 192 sloop captains, 342 first-class lieutenants, 320 second lieutenants, 268 sub-lieutenants, and 176 cadets.

The Berlin Militär Zeitung indulges in some sharp criticism upon the work of the cavalry in the last maneuvers of the German army. The writer finds serious fault with the German horsemen; their movements are characterized by hesitation, due in some degree to the humiliations of the squadron commanders and also to an excessive desire to spare the horses. At a time when the attention of squadron leaders should be entirely taken up with what is transpiring in their front, they are often, it is said, to be found busying themselves with matters of insignificant detail connected with their men and horses. The squadron commanders resent men being taken from them for scouting and patrol work, and do all they can to keep their commands intact, with the result that the duties of flank, rear and advance guards are perfunctorily carried out, or even in some cases are not performed at all.

We have before referred to the fact that the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been fitted with a microphone for receiving submarine sound signals. This new means of communication was recently submitted to severe tests by the Admiralty, and proved very serviceable for distances even exceeding twelve miles in favorable circumstances. By this arrangement the hull of a ship acts practically as a drum, on which the sound made by a bell hung overboard from a lightship or lighthouse impinges. The vibrations carried by the waves against the skin of the ship are passed by means of the microphone, fitted inside the vessel, up to the bridge, and thus warnings are received during periods of fog of the proximity to any dangerous point.

The military correspondent of the Militär-Wochenblatt who attended the Chinese army maneuvers writes that the plan of the maneuvers displayed both tactical and strategical knowledge. The detachments were always supposed to be fighting in conjunction with, and as part of, large bodies of troops. During the first day an action, including an advance and retirement, took place; on the second day one side took up a defensive position and was attacked by the other; and on the third day all the available troops, under a brigade commander, operated against

a skeleton enemy. On account of the narrowness of the roads the infantry march formation was columns of twos. The march discipline left nothing to be desired. The order of march was similar to that of German regulations, except on one remarkable occasion, when the artillery marched at the head of the column. The advance guards and patrols certainly gave more the impression of playing at "robbers and soldiers." In spite of the sometimes considerable marches the correspondent saw only one man fall out.

In view of the too frequent losses of torpedoes during practice in the British navy, a new code of instructions has been framed governing the practice with torpedoes from destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines, and defining the ranges at which these speeding weapons are to be run. It seems that the greatest proportion of mishaps has occurred in connection with torpedo-boats, and it is therefore laid down that practice from these craft is to be followed on precisely the same rules as apply to destroyers.

General Lentwien, of the German army, has published a book advocating the formation of a German colonial army. He contends that the so-called "marine battalions" are utterly inadequate to meet the possible requirements of the empire abroad. Just as in China in 1900 so in Southwestern Africa these units could merely form a small force for immediate use, and it was necessary to improvise units, with all the inherent defects of improvisation. He considers it is absolutely necessary to maintain a force ready at all times to go anywhere abroad; infantry of the line cannot be sent, moreover the existing two-years' system makes it impossible in any case. Therefore, he demands the creation in Germany of a force available for colonial service, and specially trained for the purpose.

It is unofficially announced that the German government will shortly begin some interesting experiments with a view of testing the effect of torpedoes and mines. One of the old battleships struck off the list, either the Kaiser or the Deutschland, would be employed, the object being to enable an opinion to be formed as to the best method of protecting the new battleships from the effects of the explosion of mines or torpedoes, and with this view the ship selected will receive special fittings.

St. Petersburg despatches to the London Globe state that General Batyanoff, formerly an officer in the Russian navy, is urging the Tsar to provide Russia with a naval squadron in the Far East at once, and is recommending that the ships be built in the United States rather than in Europe. General Batyanoff holds that the ship-building yards of the United States could turn out in two years as many ships as European yards could build in five. The building program of Russia, it is believed, is formidable, but it has been officially announced that the estimate for 1907 has been reduced from \$52,000,000 to \$40,000,000. New construction already provided for includes two battleships, of 21,800 tons displacement, with a speed of twenty-one knots, with turbine machinery, and an armament of ten twelve-inch guns. These vessels are to be laid down at St. Petersburg this spring, and it is hoped to complete them in four years.

Cable despatches from London state that the British Secretary of State for War introduced his long-promised project of army reorganization in the House of Commons on Feb. 25. Among the features proposed are the following: The military force in future will be organized in two instead of three lines—a field force and a territorial home force. The field force is to consist of six divisions and four cavalry brigades, or 100,000 officers and men. The territorial force will be organized in divisions and cavalry brigades and is to consist of fourteen cavalry brigades, fourteen infantry divisions and a coast defense force of 12,000 men, in all 300,000. Officers and men, enlisted on a non-regular base for service with the field force, will be called the special contingent. For this 3,500 officers and 75,000 men will be required. Mr. Haldane's scheme, if it is effectively carried out, will raise the force of British regular troops instantly mobilizable from 75,000 to 100,000. It will unify the militia, volunteers and yeomanry into a homogeneous force for home service in time of war, with an annual minimum training of eight days and a maximum of fifteen. One revolutionary feature regarding volunteers is that they must enlist for four years. If they want to resign they must give three months' notice and pay a fine of \$25.

HONORS FOR NAVY ELECTRICIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The question has been raised and handed over to me to agitate "why the electricians graduating from the Electrical School of the Navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard do not receive a mark of distinction similar to the bursting shell as worn by the graduates of the School of Gunnery at Newport and Washington?"

When one stops to realize how much electricity is used aboard a naval ship he will acknowledge the importance of the position of the dynamo buster, as he is commonly called, and piling up the evidence from the ringing of a bell to the sounding of the whistle, from the pumping of fresh water pump to the operation of deck winches and cranes; from the hoisting of ammunition to the turning and elevating of the turret guns, and from the firing of the charge and the lighting of the vessel to the signal of execution and means of ventilation, it is easily proven who is who aboard a battleship, and why the man called Sparks should not be denied the pleasure of wearing something else besides a hash mark on his cuff.

SPARKS.

BURIAL OF WILKES BOOTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared the old story of the burial of J. Wilkes Booth, almost as old as your paper. Many years ago there appeared a picture of the burial of Booth in the waters of the Potomac. The truth is Booth's body was finally given up to his relatives and rests in the Booth family burying ground in Baltimore. After his death his remains were taken to Washington and buried in the arsenal grounds, and the spot was pointed out to me by a military storekeeper by (I believe) the name of White. If I remember, he was a captain. This was in 1877. However, Colonel Phipps, of the Ordnance Department (now brigadier general, retired), was on duty at the Washington Arsenal at the time Booth's remains were given to his friends. General Phipps is living and can tell all about it. READER.

This is in further confirmation of the statement by Colonel Phipps, published last week.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Inquiry having been received whether any flag has been adopted for the lieutenant general for use in the field, it was ordered that reply be made in the negative; that designating flags and pennants will be issued to commanders of provisional divisions and brigades when such are organized.

In response to various requests, it was directed that hereafter a general policy would be adopted of furnishing troops when practicable to celebrations of a purely patriotic nature or to commemorate important historical events, but that requests for attendance of troops as an additional attraction at local fairs, carnivals, etc., of a purely commercial character, be disapproved.

Question arose as to whether a man is entitled to a hold-over classification, who qualified as sharpshooter in 1906 and will not have opportunity to requalify while on recruiting service. Decided in the affirmative.

Inquiry having been received whether Indian scouts should have instruction in target practice, it was directed that reply be made that they should be given special course A.

Recommendations for the use of bayonets to mark line of shotter tents having been received, it was disapproved as such use would soon destroy the point and edge of the bayonet.

Request having been received for information whether the "Star Spangled Banner" has been adopted as the national hymn, it was directed that reply be made that Congress has not prescribed a national hymn, but that the President has directed certain marks of respect to be observed by the Army and Navy when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played on formal occasion.

M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who was associated with M. de Lesseps in organizing the French Panama Canal project and who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions to be met in building an isthmian waterway, delivered an address before the British Society of Arts on Jan. 23, in which he submitted an alternative scheme of canal construction. It is, in brief, that the excavating for the canal shall be done "in the dry," and by dredging and sub-aqueous digging. In that case the whole trouble caused by the rains disappears, and moreover, as it would be unnecessary to employ the present army of men engaged in the work of maintaining the roads and embankments, the change of procedure would lead to an enormous saving in human life. On the dredgers and barges required under the system proposed by M. Bunau-Varilla, the men are few in number, well-housed, and protected from the inclemencies of the climate. Some dredgers constructed in this country have buckets of two cubic meters capacity, and with them, allowing for all stops and delays, it is claimed that an excavation of 14,000 cubic yards a day could be relied upon as a minimum daily average output. For the transport of the spoil barges holding 2,000 tons would be employed. For sub-aqueous rock excavation it is proposed to use the Lobnitz rock-cutting plant, with which extraordinary results have been obtained at Suez and also on the Manchester Ship Canal, the price actually working out to less than if the rock had been excavated on dry land by drilling and the use of explosives. The method proposed by M. Bunau-Varilla is to construct in the first place a dam at Gamboa, and whilst this work is in progress to build locks at each end of the present central cut, and construct at level 130 feet a temporary canal. As the level at this point is now 157 feet, and the length between the locks eleven kilometers, such a plan involves no great amount of excavation in the dry. As soon as this would float the dredging and excavating plant, the latter would be set to work to widen the canal to 900 feet and to deepen it. When the depth had been carried down another forty-five feet, the locks would be removed, and the water level lowered to that of the reach below, which, again, would be confined by temporary locks, and the whole widened and deepened in a precisely similar way, until finally the sea-level was reached.

With the receipt of the scores made at target practice by the navy of Great Britain, officers of the American Navy have been enabled to make comparison of the work done by the two countries. They find that upon an average the Navy of this country leads its competitor by about 70 per cent., and this despite the repeated stories which have come from the other side of the water alleging that Great Britain led the world in marksmanship. It is pointed out that the scores should not be spoken of in terms of percentage for the reason that they are "marks" and represent points and not the proportion on the basis of one hundred. The average fleet score of Great Britain, for instance, is 0.583, while in the American Navy, computed upon the same basis and by the same system it would be 0.99. Exceptional scores have been made by both navies, but it is not fair to compare the work done by gun-pointers by any of these records. Another factor which has made it difficult to obtain a fair judgment of the skill of the services is that the British navy has an entirely different system of firing from ours. The British ship enters upon the range with her guns loaded and begins firing the minute she crosses the line. The American ship enters with all of her guns unloaded and there ensues an interval of varying amount, all of which apparently makes her score less than that of Great Britain. Since the latter country has issued a report of her results at this practice the officers of our Navy have felt encouraged to renew their pleas for the publication of American target practice, and it is hoped by them that such permission will be given within the year.

Inasmuch as there will be no division and department camps of instruction this year, the military authorities have provided for the next best thing by inviting the Governors of coastwise States to detail their militia organizations for a tour of instruction in coast defense. This instruction, as will be seen in the official circular published in another column, will consist in the employment of militia companies, not merely in manning batteries of Coast Artillery, but in protecting fortifications against attack from the rear. Training of this character is one of the most urgent needs of the militia in those States bordering on the coast. Even with the increase of the Coast Artillery authorized at the recent session of Congress the force will be less than half the strength required to provide a single relief for the fortifications now completed and under construction. In time of war, therefore, it would be necessary to employ large bodies of new volunteer troops in these works, and consequently it is important that our coastwise States should have in their organized militia an increased proportion of men who have re-

ceived artillery instruction in time of peace. In view of this condition it is to be hoped that the military authorities of all such states will co-operate with the War Department to make the most effective use of the course of artillery instruction for the National Guard, which has been proposed for the coming summer. We believe that artillery instruction, not only in coast defense, but for the mobile artillery as well, should have a much larger place in militia training than it occupies to-day. One of the plain lessons of the Russo-Japanese War is that future wars between great nations of approximately equal resources will involve an increasing use of the artillery arm, and that the nation which ignores this simple teaching will invite disaster. Moreover, the evolution of guns of high power and great range have so complicated the technical requirements of artillery service that efficiency can be attained only by long and studious training. As these conditions become clear we shall no doubt witness a large increase in artillery instruction among our citizen soldiery. A more general course of such training, we repeat, is one of the most vital of all our military needs.

There could be no stronger evidence of the value of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, now in the second year of its existence, than the fact that certain aggressive labor organizations are striving to abolish it. Three bills to repeal the law creating the constabulary have been introduced in the legislature at Harrisburg, and it is thought probable that one of them will be adopted, though the belief prevails that it would be vetoed by the Governor. To the conservative, law-abiding classes in Pennsylvania the services of the constabulary have been entirely satisfactory. The organization is thoroughly efficient and has upheld law and order in many communities where the mob-spirit had intimidated and defied the police authorities. "The abolition of the constabulary," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "would be a disgrace to the Commonwealth. It would show pretty conclusively the stuff of which the legislature is composed—politicians who prefer to stand with the more ignorant of the foreign miners against the interests of law and order and of the Commonwealth. No law-abiding miner or other resident, whether he be a Slav or Lithuanian, union or non-union worker, has the slightest occasion to fear the constabulary. No striker who means to obey the law and not to burn and riot need dread the constabulary. The only people in the State who have the remotest chance of meeting the State constabulary in hostile array are the law-breakers who construe the wide liberty which every one here enjoys into a license to form mobs against the peace and dignity of the State and of the people."

Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., was appointed a member of the Panama Canal Commission on March 5, and sailed for Colon the day following, accompanied by Major David Du B. Gaillard, also of the Engineer Corps. Major William L. Sibert, the third engineer officer of the Army detailed for duty in the canal enterprise, will sail for the Isthmus March 11, and he and Major Gaillard will be made members of the Canal Commission. The resignation of Theodore P. Shonts as chairman of the Canal Commission took effect March 4, and he was succeeded by John F. Stevens, who had previously resigned the post of chief engineer. Mr. Stevens will also resign the chairmanship of the Canal Commission in a short time and will be succeeded by Colonel Goethals. It is announced that the Secretary of War and a party of Congressmen will shortly pay a visit of inspection to the Canal Zone. Speaker Cannon and several members of Congress sailed on a similar mission March 5 and a still larger party of members of both houses sailed on March 7. Major Sibert was the guest of honor at a superb banquet given by the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange at the Duquesne Club on the evening of March 6. Among the guests was Major Sibert's successor, Major Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., U.S.A. At a meeting of Harbor 25, American Association of Masters and Pilots, in Pittsburgh, March 4, resolutions were adopted regretting the departure of Major W. E. Sibert, who goes to Panama. A letter was sent to Major Sibert commending his course as engineer in charge.

The Adjutant General is advised by telegram of March 5 from the Commanding General, Department of California, that the transport Thomas sailed on that date from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., with headquarters, field, staff and band, Troops A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, detachment B, 10th Cavalry (28 officers, 537 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Augur, Majors Read, Grierson, Sands, Chaplain Anderson, Captains Freeman, Cavanaugh, Paxton, Boyd, Wallach, Lieutenants Cornell, Oden, Huston, Phillips, Scott, Troxal, Muller, Keyes, O'Connor, Price, Cook, Bowditch, Graham, Addis, Adair, Greene, Schoonmaker, O'Donnell, 10th Cav.; Colonels Dravo, Sub. Dept.; Hodges, 24th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Guilfoyle, 7th Cav.; Major Yates, quartermaster; Captains Elliott, Sub. Dept.; Cox and Bispham, Med. Dept.; Kerwin, 13th; Buck, 16th; Schoeffel, 10th Inf.; Lieutenants Baker, 8th Inf.; Hutchinson, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surg. Michael E. Hughes; two Army nurses, female; nineteen Hospital Corps, and ten casuals.

The demonstration of the Helion Incandescent lamp was given at Columbia University, New York, March 5, as heretofore announced, and excited great interest among the gentlemen present, the audience including Col. N. N. Raspopoff, military attaché to the Imperial Russian Embassy; Vladimir F. Gnesin and Alexis E. Edrikhin, of St. Petersburg; Major G. Pruneri, naval architect of the Royal Italian navy; Lieut. Carlo Pfister, naval attaché to the Italian Embassy; Major Fortino M. Pávila, military attaché to the Mexican Embassy; Rear Admiral Clifford H. West, U.S.N., retired, and Dr. W. J. Hammer, of New York city. Dr. Hammer possesses the most valuable collection of phosphorescent substances extant, and is now experimenting with radiant phenomena in the direction of a cold phosphorescent light stimulated by a mercurial vapor arc light. The Helion incandescent lamps will be placed on the market in large quantities during the coming summer of 1907.

An offer has been made by Col. E. J. Dimmick, W. G. Conrad and Stilson Hutchins to sell to the Government for use as a rifle range by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps some 1,500 acres located near Fort Myer and formerly known as the Camp Alger site. The price asked is about \$150,000 and the owners say that they desire to forego all profit on their investment so that the Services may have an adequate rifle range and will hold the prop-

erty for that purpose until Congress can make the necessary appropriation. The proposition has been laid before the President, who has expressed himself as highly pleased with it and has said that he will recommend its purchase to Congress at the next session. The site is about eight miles from Washington.

It is stated that about 1,000 machine guns were added to the French army in 1906, but the France Militaire says that 5,000 or 6,000 are needed. That journal discusses the organization of these units, and points to the experience of Germany and Russia to show how costly they are, involving great expenditure on increased cadres, on horses, vehicles, etc., and it suggests that a more economical organization is possible than that of the recognized unit, the company. It considers that it is not necessary to have a sort of spurious artillery unit, with 86 men and 56 horses as in Russia, or 118 men and 89 horses as in Germany; it is essentially an infantry arm, and should be dealt with accordingly—and most French writers reject the company organization.

The Government has recently adopted the new Army standard canvas puttee-legging. This legging is distinguished by many new features. In color it is an almost perfect match for the new olive drab uniform. It has no unsightly laces and no strap at the bottom. The new legging is very similar in shape to the leather puttee, but the cost is about an eighth as much as leather and the canvas is superior in its fitting qualities and lightness. While the new puttee is made of canvas, the canvas is of a special make, which is fast in color, repels water and under every condition of wear retains its shape. The new legging is intended for the use of both officers and enlisted men and has already met with much approval from officers who have tried it.

Quartermaster General Humphrey, of the Army, announced on March 2 that it has been found necessary to readjust the schedule of the bi-monthly sailings made by the Army Transport Service between the United States and Cuba, and therefore until further advised a transport will leave Newport News, Va., on the 9th and 24th days of each month and returning leave Havana on the 15th and 1st days of each month unless these dates fall on Sunday or a holiday, in which case on the next succeeding day. The hour of sailing will be two p.m., or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The monitor Florida returned to the Norfolk Navy Yard March 7 after making a series of experiments at sea with her big guns, intended to determine the exact effect of the blast upon persons in the turrets. The experiments resulted satisfactorily. A strong offshore wind and considerable sea while the monitor was making practice near the Chesapeake Capes led to the impression among the sailors on passing craft that she was in trouble, but the officers aboard report that the Florida made excellent weather of it and was never in danger. She proved an excellent sea boat.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, U.S.A., retired, writes us saying: "The Arizona Legislature, by unanimous vote, abolished gambling from the Territory, the law to take effect April 1. It also passed a high license law, a Sunday closing law, making it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment or both, to sell liquor in any saloon where women are permitted to attend. Gov. Joseph H. Kibbey recommended in his message the most of these reforms, and stands firm for good government."

Plans to equip the Alaskan coast with a series of wireless telegraph stations, which will be in communication with Seattle and other Pacific coast stations of the United States proper, are being prepared by the Navy Department. The starting point will be Tatoosh Island, near Seattle, and it is proposed to put in an equipment which will be able to catch Valdes and Sitka. The respective distances will be about 600 and 1,000 miles.

Official orders issued from the War Department this week abolish the Military Secretary's Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill, and the Adjutant General's Office is revived. The officers of the Military Secretary's Department will hereafter be designated officially as adjutants general. General Ainsworth was sworn in as Adjutant General, March 6.

Lieutenant General MacArthur, commanding the Department of California, in a General Order which appears under our Army head in this issue, makes some interesting comment on an unusual sentence imposed by a G. C. M. in the case of an enlisted man who deserted, disapproves the sentence and orders the man returned to duty.

Congress passed a bill approved by the Post Office Department, making ordinary stamps available for special delivery letters. Under the bill by using five 2-cent stamps of the ordinary kind and marking the letter "Special" the letter goes forward without the necessity of purchasing a special-delivery stamp.

According to an interpretation of the Judge Advocate General's Office of the Army, G.O. 4, Jan. 8, 1905, absolutely prohibits the payment of travel allowance to enlisted men purchasing their discharge. Under a decision rendered at the War Department, an enlisted man of the Army may legally act as a mail carrier.

Fire broke out in the officers' quarters at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, March 4, and destroyed two houses, leaving twenty-five officers without shelter. Lieutenant Wilhelm and two privates sustained injuries. Gen. T. H. Barry conducted the fight against the fire in person.

We are in receipt of the following cablegram, dated at Manila, P.I., March 7: "Langhorne advises cavalry bring polo mounts." This will be of interest to every Cavalry officer, and is evidently from Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

We reserve for another week several interesting communications in regard to the hotel site at West Point.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who was retired for age on March 2, 1907, is a native of St. Louis, and was graduated from West Point in 1865. During his service of more than forty years he was engaged in various important works and in surveys of the Union and Central Pacific railways and directed various coast defenses and harbor improvements in California, at Key West, New Orleans and other points. He reached the grade of captain in 1870, major in 1884, lieutenant colonel in 1900, and colonel in 1904. Colonel Heuer served at various stations throughout the country until 1884, when he was placed in charge of the defenses, river and harbor improvements, and surveys in Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey, until 1885, and of those in Louisiana and Mississippi until 1887. During the Spanish-American War he was in charge of the submarine mine defense of San Francisco harbor. His retirement will result in the following promotions in the Corps of Engineers: Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, at Manila, to be colonel; Major George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Herbert Deakney, at Manila, to be major; 1st Lieut. M. J. McDonough, at West Point, to be captain, and 2d Lieut. Ernest Graves, in Cuba, to be first lieutenant.

Cols. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf.; Frank H. Phipps, Ord. Dept.; Amos Stickney, Corps of Engrs.; Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Dept., and Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engrs., were all confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 28 to be brigadier generals on the retired list. All these officers have rendered important services during their active careers. Their records in brief are as follows: General Markley was born in Pennsylvania April, 1843, and during the Civil War served as a sergeant in the 197th Pennsylvania Volunteers from July to September, 1864, and as a lieutenant in the 127th U.S. Colored Infantry from Sept. 9, 1864, to Oct. 20, 1865. He was appointed in the Regular Service as a second lieutenant in the 41st Infantry July 28, 1866. He has served in the 24th, 11th, 22d and 13th Infantry and reached the grade of colonel in the latter Oct. 5, 1901. General Phipps is a native of Massachusetts and was born Aug. 9, 1843. He was appointed a cadet at West Point July 1, 1860, and was commissioned a first lieutenant of ordnance June 11, 1863. He reached the grade of colonel Feb. 17, 1903. He was awarded the brevet of captain March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department. General Stickney was born in Missouri Aug. 27, 1843. He entered West Point July 1, 1860, and was commissioned a first lieutenant of Engineers June 13, 1864. He reached the grade of colonel May 2, 1901. He holds two brevets—that of captain, for zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his duties with the Army of the Tennessee during the campaign in Georgia in 1864, and that of major for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas. He has been connected with important engineering work all over the country. General Osgood was born in Maine Oct. 13, 1843, and served as a lieutenant in the 27th Maine Volunteers from Sept. 30, 1862, to July 17, 1863. He entered West Point Sept. 1, 1863, and was graduated in the class of 1867, as a second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was appointed captain and commissary Oct. 5, 1889, and reached the grade of colonel Jan. 19, 1905. General Lydecker was born in New Jersey Nov. 15, 1843; entered West Point Sept. 1, 1860, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Engineers June 13, 1864. He received the brevet of captain April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va. He reached the grade of colonel May 2, 1901. General Lydecker has taken part in and has had charge of various important engineering work, and has been a member of different boards.

Second Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, 14th Cav., who has been retired after being found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, was born in Germany April 4, 1873. He joined the Army as a private in Battery B, 1st Artillery, June 14, 1895. He subsequently served as acting hospital steward and hospital steward, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 14th U.S. Cav., Feb. 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, Art. Corps, U.S.A., having been found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the Service, has been placed on the retired list as a first lieutenant of artillery. Lieutenant Kenney is a native of Pennsylvania and served as a private and corporal in the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Philippine insurrection. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Regular Artillery in May, 1901, and has been recently under treatment at the general hospital, Washington Barracks.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Merritt Riggs announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Julia Hill Moore, and Mr. Harry Howell Smith, of Richmond, Va. Miss Moore is a sister of Mrs. Sirmyer, wife of Capt. E. A. Sirmyer, 8th Cav., U.S.A. She has just returned from a visit to the Philippines, where she spent some time with her sister. Mr. Smith is also well known in Army and Navy circles. The wedding will take place April 24 at Clemson College, South Carolina.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Cornyn Hunter, daughter of Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, 5th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th U.S. Cav., son of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Peter, of Washington, D.C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie May, to Asst. Paym. Raymond B. Westlake, U.S.N., on Feb. 14, 1907, at New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Katharine B. Machray, of Toronto, Can., announces the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie Seymour, to Lieut. Irving M. Madison, of the 12th U.S. Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. James Davison, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Isabella, to Mr. Frank J. Moore, of Chicago, Ill.

Dr. and Mrs. John Henry Brooks announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen DeClifford, to Lieut. Arthur Harrison Wilson, 6th U.S. Cav.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Willoughby Walke, daughter of Major Willoughby Walke, U.S. Art. Corps, now stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Lieut. James Totten, U.S. Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. The wedding will take place the middle of April.

Chief Engr. Charles H. McAllister, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Adelaide Kenyon, of Chicago, were married by the Rev. Dr. McKim at the rectory at St.

Albans, Washington, D.C., March 6. Judge Muldowney, of the Police Court, acted as best man and Mrs. N. Fielding was matron of honor. Miss Kenyon was gowned in white silk embellished with point lace, with which she wore a white lace hat trimmed with ostrich plumes. Chief Engineer McAllister and his bride left for Bermuda in the evening. They will return May 1 and will make their home at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces to the military force, on behalf of the Governor, with sorrow, the death of Brig. Gen. William E. Disbrow, a veteran of the Civil War, and formerly quartermaster general of the State, who died after a week's illness of pneumonia, Saturday, March 2, 1907.

Gertrude Sawyer McCauley, infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Cleyburn McCauley, U.S.M.C., died at Key West, Fla., Feb. 27.

John Huntington Hale, second son of Gen. and Mrs. Irving Hale, died at Denver, Colo., Feb. 27.

Mr. Frederick Rutledge Blake, esq., father of Capt. E. M. Blake, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died near Asheville, N.C., Feb. 18, 1907.

Mrs. Caroline Hanson Simpson, mother of Col. W. A. Simpson, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 2, 1907.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Tatnall Paulding, who resigned from the Army Oct. 24, 1864, while captain of the 6th U.S. Cav., died at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, U.S.N.

The funeral of Mrs. Ella Fountaine Schreiner, wife of Major Herman Schreiner, U.S.A., who died at the George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 2, took place March 4 from St. Thomas's Church. Interment was made at the Soldiers' Home. The pallbearers were Gen. George M. Sternberg, Gen. John M. Wilson, Judge M. D. O'Connell, Representative John A. T. Hull, Major William O. Owen and B. M. Chinedinst. The resident members of the Women's Army and Navy League, of which the deceased was secretary, attended the funeral in a body. An unusual number of floral tributes attested the respect which all who knew her entertained for her memory. The several organizations to which Mrs. Schreiner belonged sent emblems. A correspondent writes: "Only those familiar with the strenuous work necessary to make organized philanthropic societies successful can appreciate the loss sustained by the Woman's Army and Navy League by the death of this faithful officer; although compelled by her removal in 1905 to Forest Glen, Md. (a suburb of Washington) to resign the secretaryship, which for ten years she so ably filled, she volunteered to become chairman of a new standing committee on membership, and by her industrious effort she brought a steady increase in the list of subscribers. She determined that every woman connected with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps should receive an invitation to join the League. Never absent from a meeting she was ever ready to meet puzzling questions, financial or parliamentary, and to point out the wisest course to be taken on requests from chaplains and others in the interest of enlisted men. Flowers were sent by the enlisted members of the 'Soldiers' and Sailors' Club' and that 'taps' was sounded during the interment services."

Capt. David J. Gibbon, U.S.A., retired, died on March 5 at the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. He was born in Cincinnati, April 16, 1843, and served as a private in the 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry from June, 1861, until October, 1862. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Georgetown in 1869, and he joined the Signal Corps as a sergeant, Sept. 12, 1870. He was then appointed a second lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry, March 4, 1872. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1878, and was placed on the retired list, because of disability incident to the Service, July 16, 1888. He was advanced to the rank of captain in 1904 for Civil War service. Captain Gibbon was the inventor of a number of the instruments now in use in the Weather Bureau.

Former Lieut. Gov. and ex-Adj. Gen. Samuel E. Merwin, of Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven, March 5, 1907. He first joined the military as a private in the "New Haven Grays" in 1853; appointed Sept. 22, 1863, as lieutenant colonel of the 2d Regiment, and commissioned colonel, Aug. 2, 1866; appointed brigadier general and adjutant general by Governor Marshall Jewell, May 5, 1869; reappointed to the office in May, 1871. General Merwin was elected and served as lieutenant governor of the State of Connecticut for a term of four years, 1880-83.

Miss Olive Brokaw, daughter of Mr. Abram Brokaw a messenger in the Quartermaster's office, Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y., who was a domestic in the family of Col. H. O. S. Heistand, military secretary of the Department of the East, died suddenly on the night of March 1, 1907. When she was taken sick she was conveyed to the dispensary at headquarters, Atlantic Division. Col. and Mrs. Heistand and Surgeon Whitmore very soon arrived at the dispensary, where upon examination by the surgeons, she was pronounced dead. From the time the girl was taken to the dispensary up to her death the period was perhaps less than thirty minutes.

The Admiral Trenchard Section, No. 73, of the Navy League of the United States, held a meeting on Monday, March 4, at the Hotel Buckingham, New York city, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, chairman, presiding. After reading the list of a number of new members, including Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Admiral Chadwick; Mrs. Arnold, wife of Capt. Conway Arnold, and others, it was moved and carried that a reception be tendered General Porter, president of the League, sometime during the month of April, and one of the prominent members of the Section offered her residence on Riverside Drive for that purpose. At the close of the business meeting Mr. Edward Trenchard, recorder of the Naval Order of the United States, explained briefly the scope and purpose of the League and what the English and other European navy leagues had been able to accomplish, and at the close of his remarks read a paper entitled "Twenty Minutes with the United States Navy," which was listened to with much interest by the members. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Trenchard for his admirable paper, and it was moved and seconded that a copy be filed in the archives of the society. The Section has an enrollment of about fifty. The membership is confined to women, many of whom are Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the wives and daughters of officers formerly of the Navy, Mrs. Admiral Dewey being the only honorary member. The Section promises to be one of the most active in the League.

PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Civil Engr. Paul L. Reed, U.S.N., at Olongapo, P.I., on Dec. 26, 1906.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d U.S. Cav., at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., Jan. 20.

Mrs. C. G. Ayers has taken a house at Highland Falls, N.Y., to be near her son, Cadet Ayers, who is at the U.S. Military Academy.

Mrs. Shelton, wife of Lieut. N. J. Shelton, A.C., was operated on for appendicitis at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 16, and is rapidly recovering.

Nothing has been heard at the War Department of 1st Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, 15th U.S. Cav., who disappeared suddenly several weeks since while on duty in Havana, Cuba.

Among the twenty-four guests at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., March 4, given by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont for the Austrian Ambassador and the Baroness Hengelmüller, were Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Gen. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, and Rear Admiral O'Neill.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft were the guests for whom Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., March 4, and among other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Gen. and Mrs. Sanger, Rear Admiral O'Neill, U.S.N., and Capt. and Mrs. Wood.

Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania has appointed Col. Thomas Potter, jr., quartermaster general of the Pennsylvania National Guard, thus securing to that organization the services of an officer of exceptional energy, experience and executive ability. Colonel Potter has long been identified with the National Guard interests of the Keystone State, he has served both as a line and as a staff officer, and his appointment as quartermaster general means that the duties of that important post will be performed efficiently and in strict accordance with the highest requirements of the organization.

Admiral Thierry, of the French Navy, has been designated to command the squadron of warships which is to take part in the naval review at the Jamestown Exposition. It will consist of the armored cruisers Kleber and Victor Hugo and a cruiser not yet selected. Their arrival at Hampton Roads will be timed to coincide with the arrival of President Roosevelt. The cruisers have been manned with picked crews and are being cleaned up with a view to a start early in May. It is not known yet what ship will replace the cruiser Jean Bart, which is now lying a wreck on the west coast of Africa.

The nominations of members of the Isthmian Canal Commission provided for by Act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 28, 1907, as follows: Theodore P. Shonts, member and chairman; John F. Stevens, Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., retired; Benjamin M. Harrod, civil engineer; Jackson Smith, Col. William C. Gorgas, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War held its last informal dinner of the season at the Café Martin, New York city, on Wednesday, Feb. 27. Capt. John T. Hilton acted as toastmaster. The principal speaker of the evening was Col. H. C. S. Heistand, U.S.A., who entertained those present with an account of the Pekin campaign and the peculiarities of the Chinese. Capt. Champe S. Andrews, who recently returned from a trip through the Orient, followed, and both addresses were interesting and valuable. The other speakers were Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N.; Lieut. William DeW. Dimock and Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, late U.S.N.; Mr. Charles O. Mass, Chaplain J. C. Welwood and Capt. Arthur R. Jarrett.

When Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, Mrs. Newberry, and Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Chief Naval Constructor Capps, and Capt. C. E. Vreeland, U.S.N., chief aide to the Assistant Secretary, arrived at Nassau, Bahamas Islands, Feb. 25, on the Mayflower, visits were exchanged with the Governor, Sir William Grey-Wilson, accompanied by the usual ceremonies and salutes. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Loomis, of Detroit, Mich., gave a dinner at the Colonial for Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Metcalf, Comdr. A. T. Long, commanding the Mayflower, Captain Vreeland, and several other prominent civilians. Among the most interesting events attended by the party during their trip was the performance of the minstrel and dramatic troupe of the battleship Ohio, on Feb. 22, at Guantanamo. Another show was that given on the Kearsarge on the same date. The party arrived at Washington March 4.

The Arizona papers report the accidental killing of Al. Sieber, the well-known scout, which occurred near Roosevelt, Feb. 19. He was a particularly valuable man for the handling of the Apaches who are employed in rough work, as he spoke their language fluently, and the Indians had more confidence in Sieber than in almost anyone else. Recently he has had charge of a gang of Indians employed in road building. While the Indians were trying to move a large but loose rock in the pursuit of their road building they somehow lost control of it, and it rolled across Sieber, terribly mangle both his legs so that death resulted. Beside an honorable previous military career during the Civil War, Sieber served as a scout during the last twenty years of the Apache troubles, and since then he has been a resident of Gila county, some of the time in government employ and some of the time engaged in mining and prospecting. Asked once why it was that he had such power over the Indians, who called him the "Iron Man," Sieber replied, "Because I do not deceive them, but always tell them the truth. When I tell them I am going to kill them, I do it, and when I tell them I am their friend, they know it." At one time or another nearly all the old officers of the Regular Army, some then in positions of only humble rank, served with Sieber in Arizona. Among those who were then or have since become well known to fame were: Generals Stoneman, Kautz, Crook, Wilcox, Miles, Grierson, McCook, Crawford and Chaffee. He was a particular friend of General Crook, and among his most prized possessions was a picture of the General presented with an autograph inscription. Sieber was born in Germany, Feb. 29, 1844. He served through the Peninsular campaign of the Army of the Potomac, July 2, 1863, on the field of Gettysburg, he fell with a terrible wound in the head, caused by a fragment of a shell. As he lay on the ground a moment later, a bullet entered his right ankle and, following up the limb, made its exit at the knee. While serving as an Indian scout he was ruptured by a bucking horse, shot through the right arm with an arrow, and received a third wound which made him a cripple. Al. Sieber was known to everyone who served in the Southwest in the early days, and his death will bring regrets to friends in the Army now scattered all over the world.

Ord. Sergt. Maurice C. Allen, U.S.A., retired, is located at State College, Pa.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., March 4.

Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley, U.S.M.C., is at present in Key West, Fla., on sick leave from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Brackett, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, at their residence, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. Lewis C. Leftwich, 13th U.S. Inf., on duty in the Philippines, has been undergoing trial by a G.C.M. at Hilo, Panay.

A daughter, Elizabeth Truby, was born to the wife of Capt. Albert E. Truby, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26.

Midshipman Wolcott E. Hall, U.S.N., on duty on the Chattanooga, is on the sick list, and is undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Ensign James W. Hayward, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Chattanooga, has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., for medical treatment.

Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave, has been ordered to duty in command of the prison ship Southern, at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th U.S. Cav., has been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Chief of Staff of the Northern Division.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., retired, has arrived in Washington, D.C., from the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Lee, and they are temporarily at the Ebbitt House. General Lee visited the War Department, Feb. 28, and paid his respects to Secretary Taft, General Bell, and other officials.

Officers of the U.S.S. St. Louis, at Norfolk, Va., on March 2, entertained charmingly at afternoon tea, on board the ship. Mrs. William Brackett chaperoned, and those present were: Miss Mary Payne, Miss Margaret Pamill, Miss Arabella Hitch, Miss Marion Simmons and Miss Carolista Sanford.

Mrs. James Biddle left Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 28, for Philadelphia to see her son, Lieut. D. H. Biddle, 6th U.S. Cav., and family, before they go to Fort Meade, S.D., and thence to Philippines. Her address until April 1 will be 2022 Hillier place, Washington, D.C., and after April 1 Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Ensign Adolphus Staton, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Cleveland at Norfolk, Va., a few days since. His guests included Lieut. and Mrs. R. Spencer Douglas, Miss Cornelia McBlair, Miss Selma Mertz, Miss Rebecca Bridges, of Tarboro, N.C.; Paymr. F. J. Daly, Mr. Preston Cotton and Midshipman James O. Gawne.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., entertained charmingly at bridge whist at their residence in Boush street, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26. There were two tables and the prize, an engagement book, was awarded to Miss Cornelia Truxton. Those playing were: Mrs. William O. Stevens, of Annapolis; Mrs. Harold Hines, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Miss Lizzie Freeman, Lieut. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N., and Mrs. George Frick.

Arrangements have been about completed for Secretary of War Taft to sail from Charleston on March 24 for Panama, Porto Rico and Cuba. The Secretary was invited to visit Charleston on St. Patrick's Day, but he has been forced by circumstances to decline. He will be accompanied by several engineers. The purpose of the visit at this time is to investigate some test pits which have been sunk, with a view to locating the locks which will be constructed at Gatun.

The opinion of the Judge Advocate General in the case of Capt. G. W. Kirkman, who is seeking release from the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on a writ of habeas corpus, was received at the Federal court at Topeka, Kan., March 4, from Washington. The opinion, which is endorsed by Secretary Taft, holds that the two terms to which Captain Kirkman was sentenced are cumulative and not concurrent, and that he must serve out his additional year in prison. The case was to have its final hearing before Judge Pollock on March 7.

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., who resides at Hyde Park, Mass., was eighty-three years of age on March 2, and observed it quietly at his home on Summer street. He received a heavy mail containing kindly messages, including an invitation from the trustees of the Washish College at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he was professor of military science and engineering eight years, to act as marshal at the seventy-fifth commencement day exercises next June. General Carrington recently took part in the Yale Association dinner in Boston, where he represented the class of '45.

Official notice of the confirmation of the appointment of Capt. George A. Bicknell, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., as a rear admiral, together with his commission as such, was received by him March 1, and at eight a.m., March 2, a brand new flag, indicating his new rank, was hoisted over the administration building, supplanting the senior officers' pennant which has flown since the retirement of Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U.S.N., on Feb. 8 last. A rear admiral's salute of thirteen guns was then fired by the battery on the esplanade, completing the ceremony which was made as simple as possible to comply with the wishes of Admiral Bicknell.

The German cruiser, the Fürst Bismarck, with Vice Admiral Breusing on board, left Manila, March 4, after an enjoyable stay of four days at Manila. The visit was characterized by much entertaining, notably the dinners given by Rear Admiral Brownson, General Wood, the Governor General, and Vice-Admiral Breusing. Both Rear Admiral Brownson and Governor General Smith had arranged to leave Manila, the former for the Yangtze River and the latter for the summer capital, at Baguio, but on learning of Vice-Admiral Breusing's intended visit postponed their departure and remained to entertain him. The German warships were bound up the Yangtze River to Nanking.

The friends of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Drake will be pleased to know that Mrs. Drake is rapidly recovering from a recent severe operation, which still retains her as a patient at the Eye and Ear Hospital on Fifteenth street, Washington, D.C. As soon as Mrs. Drake is fully recovered she will be accompanied by Rear Admiral Drake, return to Seattle by the Sunset Route, stopping a short time at Santa Barbara for Mrs. Drake to recuperate, and then move slowly north, via San Francisco. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Drake were the guests of honor at a luncheon given recently by Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wright in Washington. Among the guests were: Ex-Governor and Miss Ide, Colonel Denby, of the State Department; Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin and others.

A son, Robert Bruce Brunzell, was born to the wife of Lieut. O. L. Brunzell, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 2.

Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, wife of Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., after a visit in New Orleans with Mrs. Edgar Bright.

Among those attending an enjoyable reception at the St. Augustine Yacht Club, St. Augustine, Fla., March 5, were: General Hardin, U.S.A.; Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, Generals Brooke, Greely and McGinness, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Commander Takeshita, formerly Naval Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington, has been designated as Chief of Staff to Admiral Amura, who will command the Japanese squadron which will come to America to attend the opening of the Jamestown Exposition.

Companions of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S. will hold a meeting at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, March 12. Dinner will be served at 7:30. After dinner Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard will read a paper entitled "Minnesota at Corinth."

Senator Cullom secured the adoption by the Senate, on March 3, of a joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., to accept a medal from the King of Great Britain, and the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor of Germany.

A press despatch from Omaha, Neb., March 4, says that pleas of "guilty" were made by Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall and 2d Lieut. A. L. Clark, 30th U.S. Inf., on March 4, before the G.C.M. at Fort Crook, which brought the trial to an abrupt end. The charges were insubriety on Feb. 7 and 13 respectively.

The G.C.M. at Mare Island, Cal., for the trial of Paymr. John Irwin, jr., U.S.N., telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, on March 2, requesting an adjournment until such time as Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield could be brought here to appear as a witness for the prosecution. Pay Director Littlefield is now in Europe.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street, New York city, during the past few days, included the following: Capt. J. E. Bloom, Lieut. R. McC. Beck, and Major Z. B. Vance, U.S.A.; Capt. J. E. Reinberg, U.S.R.C.S.; Lieut. L. A. Dewey, Major L. H. Strother, U.S.A.; Capt. J. P. Wade, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wade.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending March 6 were the following: Lieut. J. S. Davis, Col. D. W. Lockwood, and Major C. L. Potter, U.S.A.; Capt. A. Marix, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. T. Sayles, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sayles; Lieut. Carroll Power, Lieut. W. A. Covington and Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U.S.A.; Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lee.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, U.S.A., retired, is now the president of the Arizona Baptist Convention, president and corresponding secretary of the Board of Missions, and general missionary of the Arizona Baptist Home Mission Society of New York for Arizona. He resides at Scottsdale, where he has a large ranch conducted by his nephews. He celebrated his seventieth birthday, Feb. 26 last, has superb health, and is a busy man.

Under the auspices of the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society a bridge tournament was given on March 6 in New York city at the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the officers and men who have died in the Service. The affair was arranged by Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, wife of Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. F. J. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, U.S.N.

Candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed during the past week as follows: Charles H. Corlett, alternate, Monte Vista, Colo.; Emanuel V. Heidt, Atlanta, Ga.; Bradford G. Chynoweth, alternate, College Park, Ga.; Roy Collier, alternate, Atlanta, Ga.; Carl Jay Ballinger, Burlington, Kas.; Chester R. Davis, alternate, Council Grove, Kas.; Louis E. French, Alexandria, La.; Arthur L. Deblene, alternate, Marks-ville, La.; Wilfred M. Blunt, alternate, Baltimore, Md.; Franklin Hovis, alternate, Charlotte, N.C.; Edward R. Belote, Asheville, N.C.; Wilbur Cromer, Troy, Ohio; Pearl L. Thomas, Swanton, Ohio; Everett L. Gayhart, alternate, Toledo, Ohio; Jesse A. Ladd, alternate, Bowling Green, Ohio; Sidney H. Foster, North Calais, Vt.; John W. Slattery, alternate, Rockingham, Vt.; William F. Hopkins, Onancock, Va.; James C. R. Schwenck, Petersburg, Va.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., has found among the books in an ancestral garret a splendidly preserved volume entitled "Thalia." It is a poem, a tale of the antarctics in 1839, together with adventures on board the U.S.S. Peacock exploring expedition and antarctic adventures of the U.S. schooner Flying Fish, 1839, by J. C. Palmer, U.S.N., dedicated to Lieut. William Walker, U.S.N., who took his vessel to the highest southern latitude attained by any vessel of the exploring expedition. The book contains twelve finely executed steel engravings and is bound in gilt and embossed. It has not seen the light of day for more than half a century. Any relative of the author or persons interested will receive this volume by mail if they will address Dr. Winslow at New Bedford, Mass. Otherwise it will be donated to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Dr. J. C. Palmer was at one time Surgeon General of the Navy.

The President has announced the following persons for appointment as principals and alternates to the U.S. Military Academy for examination and admission in 1908: Principals—1. Burton Young Read, son of Capt. George W. Read; 2. Terry de la Mesa Allen, son of Major S. E. Allen; 3. Eaton C. Edwards, son of Lieut. Col. E. A. Edwards; 4. Charles G. Dodd, son of Lieut. Col. G. A. Dodd; 5. D'Alary Fochet, son of Capt. E. O. Fochet; 6. Otis A. Wallace, son of the late Captain Wallace; 7. Manley Lawton, son of the late General Lawton; 8. Alfred Faxon Latimer, son of the late Lieut. Col. A. E. Latimer; 9. John Pulford, son of the late Col. John Pulford; 10. Donald W. Fraser, son of Sergt. John Fraser. Alternates—1. Claude Debusey Hunt, son of Lieut. Col. L. P. Hunt; 2. John S. Hunter, son of Col. Edward Hunter; 3. Andrew H. Kauffman, son of Lieut. Col. A. B. Kauffman, retired; 4. Benjamin C. Lockwood, son of Col. B. C. Lockwood; 5. Frederick W. Stewart, son of Col. W. F. Stewart; 6. Arthur West, son of Lieut. Col. Frank West; 7. William Shipp Everts, son of the late Major Edward Everts; 8. George McClellan Chase, son of Lieut. Col. George F. Chase; 9. John B. Thompson, son of Capt. J. K. Thompson; 10. Henry Pratt Perrine, son of Captain Perrine; 11. Marion P. Vestal, son of Capt. S. P. Vestal; 12. Sterling Loop Larrabee, son of Major Charles F. Larrabee; 13. William Middleton Grimes, son of Col. George S. Grimes; 14. Bethel Wood Simpson, son of Capt. W. L. Simpson; 15. John Loring Baker, son of the late Asst. Engineer Baker, U. S. N.

First Lieut. Eugene P. Crowne, 29th U.S. Inf., has been undergoing trial by a G.C.M. at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Miss Evelyn Jackson, sister of Lieutenant Jackson, 10th U.S. Cav., is visiting Mrs. Bolton in Washington, D.C.

Miss Nannie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

A son, Charles Ingalls Loop, was born to the wife of Lieut. Chester Henning Loop, 13th U.S. Inf., at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 26.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d U.S. Cav., at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga Province, P.I., Jan. 20.

A daughter, Virginia Patten, was born to the wife of Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 19.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 10th U.S. Cav., who has just been retired on account of ill-health, has returned to his home in Middletown, Conn.

Miss Edith Sanger, daughter of General Sanger, U.S.A., is now visiting at West Point. She will later join a party of friends and go to Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl, wife of the late Captain Van Tuyl, U.S.V., and daughter, Olive, have moved into their new apartments at 317 Fifth avenue, Leavenworth, Kan.

Miss Sylvia Wilder, daughter of Colonel Wilder, 15th U.S. Cav., is spending the spring months with her aunt, Mrs. Alexander, at 1416 Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C.

Miss Feroline Perkins has just returned to Washington from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Francis A. Ruggles, wife of Lieutenant Ruggles, 15th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen.

Mrs. Margaret Head Duff, who has been spending the winter with her father, Col. George E. Head, U.S.A., in Annapolis, Md., is still at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Division street, Baltimore, though slowly recovering from her recent severe illness.

President Roosevelt, in response to an invitation extended by Gen. James A. Drain, of New York, the president of the National Rifle Association of America, has signified his pleasure to become a life member of the Association, and enclosed his check for \$25.

An informal hop was given at Washington Barracks, D.C., on Friday, March 1. Among those present were: Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, U.S.A.; Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Colonel Hatfield, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Berry, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Bull, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Kean, U.S.A.

The Supreme Court of the United States on March 4 began the consideration, on printed briefs, of the case of Peary vs. Stranahan, which involves the question as to whether the Isle of Pines is American or Cuban territory. The case has been pending in the court for several years and heads the docket. It is probable that a decision will be reached before final adjournment in May.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, who returned this week from a tour of inspection of all the southern naval stations of the country, including Guantanamo, spent a large part of Washington's birthday on the battleships Ohio and Kearsage. On each he was entertained by a minstrel show given in his honor by the bluejackets of these two ships, and among the souvenirs of his trip which he treasures are the programs of these entertainments. He speaks of them in terms of high praise, as he does of the boat races which he witnessed.

A large party of Army officers and members of Congress left Washington, D.C., on the Army transport Sumner for Old Point Comfort, March 5, for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications at Fort Monroe. Brig. Gen. A. Murray, Chief of Artillery, was in charge of the party, assisted by Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, jr., and Capt. Lloyd England, of the Artillery Corps. Other officers present were: General Bell, Quartermaster General Humphrey, Surgeon General O'Reilly, Judge Advocate General Davis, General Crozier, Inspector General Garlington, Gen. Anson Mills and Colonel Hull. Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Oliver desired to accompany the party, but were unable to do so because of the pressure of public business. The Congressional party included Senator Warren, Senator Scott, Senator Pettus, and Senator Overman, and Representatives Hull, Fletcher, Dawes, Miller, Burke, Hay, Sladen, Talbott, Wiley, Babcock, Sherley, Gillette, Gardner, and DeArmond.

The nineteenth annual report of the Woman's Army and Navy League, of which Mrs. George M. Sternberg is president, for 1906, shows that during the year twenty-two new life members and fifty-four new annual members have been enrolled, making a total membership of 947. During the year the League has presented five organs to various Army posts, two phonographs, 255 hymnals and song books, seventy-five prayer books, and numerous slides and appliances for moving picture machines and stereopticons. Seventy-two dollars have been appropriated for books and games, besides the \$144 appropriated each year to the two standing book committees. The total expenditures for the year were \$2,214.15, and the balance in the bank is \$529.31. In the annual report of the treasurer of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Club, of which Mrs. Aulick Palmer is president, the expenditures for the year were \$2,269.72, and the balance in the bank was \$445.76. "Looking back over the past year," says the report, "we have every reason to feel well satisfied with the condition of the club. All last winter the membership and attendance were much larger than ever before, and the men in every way showed how much they enjoyed it." It is proposed to establish a distribution station at each navy yard and to keep boxes of books and magazines on hand to be sent aboard the ships coming into port. It will require some time to get this system working and the co-operation of all members of the League at the various naval stations is most earnestly desired in order to make it successful. During 1906 total number of boxes of books sent, 116. The demand for reading matter from the Philippine Islands continues. Those wishing to contribute books or magazines (old or new) can send their names and addresses to Miss Peixotto, 1205 K street, or Mrs. B. C. Bryan, 1753 Q street, Washington, D.C. The League expresses thanks for the generous contributions of books received, and regrets that lack of space prevents the publication of the names of the donors. The third edition of the Telegraphic Code prepared by the Woman's Army and Navy League for the use of officers and men of the Army and Navy and their families, can be obtained by applying to the following addresses: Woman's Army and Navy League, Washington, D.C.; ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93 Nassau street, New York; American Circulating Library, Manila, P.I. These codes are fifty cents to officers and twenty-five cents to enlisted men. All further information about this very desirable pocket edition code may be obtained of Mrs. J. C. Kelton, 1841 R street, Washington, D.C.

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Terry, is visiting in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. William Mason Wright, wife of Captain Wright, U.S.A., will entertain at bridge, March 14, in Washington, D.C., for Mrs. Porter.

Civil Engr. Harry H. Rosseau, U.S.N., will be appointed a member of the Panama Canal Commission, to succeed Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, U.S.N.

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th U.S. Inf., was in Washington, D.C., this week, for consultation with the quartermaster general regarding repairs to wharves at Governors Island.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon gave an attractive luncheon on board the U.S.S. Texas at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28, when his guests were: Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer Douglas, Miss Ruth Wilson and Lieut. Allen M. Cook.

Major Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., just before he relinquished command of the Department of Visayas in December last, paid a very handsome compliment to Col. F. A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., and the officers and men under his command. The letter from General Lee will be found under the heading of the "8th Infantry" in this issue.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending March 7, included the following: Col. George McC. Derby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Derby; Midshipmen R. C. Giffen and Faulkner Goldthwaite, U.S.N.; Paymr. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.; Major Charles E. Woodruff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Woodruff; Capt. Percy L. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones.

Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., who has been designated as commander-in-chief of the military forces, federal, foreign and the National Guard, attending the Jamestown exposition, arrived at Norfolk, Va., March 5, from New York, for conference with President Harry St. George Tucker and the board of governors of the exposition, going over and working out detailed plans in connection with the military features of the exposition.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt were given great concern at noon on March 7 by a sudden change for the worse in the condition of their son Archie, who has been ill of diphtheria since Saturday. Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, was hastily summoned from New York, and Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, of the Navy, who has been attending the youth, turned the case over to him. Much encouragement was felt at twenty minutes after ten o'clock, when improvement in the patient was announced.

The trial of Sergt. John A. Griffin, of Troop I, 9th U. S. Cavalry, colored, for the killing of Corp. Herbert Taylor at Fort Sheridan last Christmas, began at Chicago, Ill., March 5, before Judge Landis in the Federal court. Before court was adjourned a jury had been selected and attorneys for the United States and for the defense had completed their opening addresses. Assistant United States District Attorney Dobyns characterized the killing of Taylor as malicious and premeditated, and rejected all venemen with conscientious scruples against the death penalty.

Under date of Cotabato, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 11, 1907, Capt. J. Malcolm Graham, 19th U.S. Inf., in a letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, says: "On page 371 of your issue of Dec. 1, 1906, appears an article in which I am supposed to have made a claim for command of the Meade over a detailed staff officer from the Philippines to the States. There is evidently some mistake as I have not made that trip on the Meade nor have I ever made any such claim. There has been no harm done, but as I am not the guilty party it seems better to call your attention to it, more especially as it appears I received the worst of it."

James B. Connolly, the author of sea tales, who enlisted in the Navy as a second-class yeoman about the first of the year so that he might get material for stories of the American naval service, has been honorably discharged. There was an understanding between Mr. Connolly and the Navy Department that he might leave the Service before his enlistment period had expired. The failure of Mr. Connolly was due, it is said, to the fact that his identity became known to his shipmates on the Alabama, and according to reports, they refused to fraternize with him and it was impossible for him to go ahead with his work under such circumstances. Mr. Connolly intended to remain unknown to the bluejackets with whom he was serving.

Writing from Alden Bridge, La., Mrs. Andrew C. Kemper says: "Anent the paragraph in your issue of Feb. 23, page 689, containing a press despatch from Salt Lake City allow me to say that from my own experience at an Army post last summer, I think the officer who used his authority and incidentally his pistol, to stop the automobile, should rather have been thanked in Orders than an apology made to Mrs. Newhouse. Daily, almost hourly, automobiles dashed through the post at a rate of speed that was far from safe, for the rush of the big motors was dangerous to those who stood on the sidewalks. I was nearly thrown from my feet one day and my little granddaughter into the irrigating ditch by just such a passing motor car. Colonel Lockwood made a mistake."

The following is a list of the first-class passengers assigned to sail on the Army transport Thomas from San Francisco, Cal., March 5, for Honolulu and the Philippines. Officers of the 10th Cavalry and members of their families: Col. J. A. Augur, wife and daughter; Major Read and wife; Major C. G. Grierson, wife and three children; Major George H. Sands and wife; Chaplain W. T. Anderson and wife; Capt. S. D. Freeman; Capt. H. C. Whitehead, wife and three children; Capt. H. LaT. Cavanaugh, wife and four children; Capt. C. T. Boyd and wife; Capt. R. R. Wallach; Lieut. W. A. Carroll and wife; Lieuts. G. J. Oden, W. J. Scott, James Huston, Marr O'Connor, James S. Greene, Henry R. Adair, M. W. Bowditch, E. F. Graham, Emmett Addis, L. T. Schoonmaker, L. A. O'Donnell and Veta. S. W. Service; Lieut. A. E. Phillips, wife and two children; Lieut. O. C. Troxel, wife and two children; Lieut. C. H. Muller and wife; Lieut. A. C. Keyes, wife and child; Lieut. George E. Price, wife and two children; Lieut. S. W. Cook, wife and child; Miss M. L. Warwick, member of family of Lieutenant Troxel, and Miss F. Jandt, family of Lieutenant Muller. Other passengers were as follows: Col. E. E. Dravo, A.C.G., and Miss H. L. O'Brien, member of his family; Mrs. William Chamberlaine, wife of Captain Chamberlaine, A.C., to Honolulu; John B. Benet, Jr., son of Captain Benet, 16th Inf.; Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C.; Col. C. L. Hodges, 24th Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. William Elliott, coms., wife and son; Lieut. Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav., wife and two daughters; Lieut. James B. Hutchinson, P.I. Scouts, and wife; Capt. W. N. Bishop, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Captain Kerwin, 13th Inf.; Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 10th Inf., wife and two children (to Honolulu); Lieut. Jean Brugere; Major A. W. Yates, Q.M. Dept.; Lieut. Leonard T. Baker, 8th Inf.; Captain Buck, 16th Inf., and son; Miss M. G. Nis-

bet, member family of Lieut. W. R. Davis, asst. surg., U.S.A.; J. R. Wilson, director of lands, and wife; Amos G. Bellis, chief clerk, Bureau of Forestry; Mrs. James McGuire and three children, family of chief clerk, depot commissary; Louis A. La Garde, son of Colonel La Garde, Med. Dept.; Arthur B. Pederson, clerk, Subsistence Dept.; M. H. O'Brien, marshal, U.S. Court for China; Mrs. J. L. Shepard, wife asst. surg., U.S.A.; Mrs. Samuel M. Sullivan, wife chief clerk, Coms. Dept.; L. Louvan, clerk, Q.M.D.; R. W. Chadwick, master signal electrician, Sig. Corps, and wife; R. M. Kelsey, stenographer, and wife (insular); Major Sam Reber, Sig. Corps, 1st Fisher, Army nurse; Minna C. Timma, Army nurse; G. L. Buchanan, draftsman, U.S.N.; W. R. Swartz, clerk, Q.M.D.; Mrs. Mary S. Stevenson, insular employee; Mrs. R. A. Wilson, wife chief draftsman, U.S.N.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1908.

The act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, contains the following provisions:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, require the whole or a part of the bounty allowed upon enlistment to be refunded in cases where men are discharged during the first year of enlistment by request, for inaptitude, as undesirable, or for disability not incurred in line of duty.

Provided, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to direct to allow, in the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation "Contingent, Navy," to civilian employees appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1908.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in recruiting seamen, ordinary seamen, or apprentice seamen, unless a certificate of birth or written evidence, other than his own statement or statement of another based thereon, satisfactory to the recruiting officer, showing the applicant to be of age required by naval regulations, shall be presented with the application for enlistment.

Provided, That for the performance of such additional services in and about the Naval Home as may be necessary, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to employ, on the recommendation of the governor, beneficiaries in said home, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary and paid from the appropriation for the support of the home.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of shells or projectiles except for shells or projectiles purchased in accordance with the terms and conditions of proposals submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to all of the manufacturers of shells and projectiles and upon bids received in accordance with the terms and requirements of such proposals. All shells and projectiles shall conform to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Reserve ammunition: Toward the accumulation of a reserve supply of ammunition, \$4,000,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of shells or projectiles except for shells or projectiles purchased in accordance with the terms and conditions of proposals submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to all of the manufacturers of shells and projectiles and upon bids received in accordance with the terms and requirements of such proposals. All shells and projectiles shall conform to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Reserve torpedoes and appliances: For the purchase or manufacture of reserve torpedoes and appliances, \$250,000: Provided, That of this amount not more than \$155,000 shall be used for the construction and equipment of a torpedo factory at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

Provided, That the sum herein appropriated shall be available for payment for transportation of the remains of officers and men who have died while on duty at any time since April 21, 1898.

Provided, That pay department stores may be sold to civilian employees at naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: Provided further, That Section 1581 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Act of June 29, 1906, be, and it is hereby, further amended by adding thereto a paragraph as follows:

"Any article comprised in the Navy ration may be issued in excess of the authorized quantity, provided there be an order issue of the same value in some other article or articles: And provided, further, That the unexpended balances under appropriations 'Provisions, Navy,' for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and 1906, are hereby reappropriated for 'Provisions, Navy,' for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908."

Provided further, That hereafter the purchase of supplies and the procurement of services for all branches of the naval service may be made in open market in the manner common among business men, without formal contract or bond, when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed \$500, and when, in the opinion of the proper administrative officers, such limitation of amount is not designed to evade purchase under formal contract or bond, and equally or more advantageous terms thereby be secured.

Provided, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repair of any wooden ship, when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed ten per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: Provided further, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repair of any other ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall hereafter report to Congress, at the commencement of each regular session, the number of vessels and their names upon which any repairs or changes are proposed which in any case shall amount to more than \$200,000, the extent of such proposed repairs or changes, and the amounts estimated to be needed for the same in each vessel; and expenditures for such repairs or changes so limited shall be made only after appropriations in detail are provided for by Congress.

Provided, That hereafter privates regularly detailed and serving as cooks, shall receive, in addition to the pay otherwise allowed by law, the following: First-class cooks, \$10 per month; second-class cooks, \$8; third-class cooks, \$7, and fourth-class cooks, \$5.

Provided, however, That when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the Army ration, such marines may be allowed the Navy ration or commutation therefor.

Provided, That the cost of the three torpedoboat destroyers provided for in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, exclusive of armament, shall not exceed \$800,000 each.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

That the provision in the Naval Appropriation Act approved June 29, 1906, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for subsurface or submarine boats after certain tests to be completed by March 29, 1907, is hereby amended, in ac-

cordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, so as to extend the test period until May 29, 1907; and the limit of cost provided for in the authorization aforesaid is hereby increased to \$3,000,000, and the sum of \$1,000,000, which includes the \$500,000 heretofore appropriated, is hereby appropriated, and to remain available until expended, no part of this appropriation to be expended for any boat that does not in such test prove to be equal in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy to the best boat now owned by the United States or under contract therefor, and no penalties under this limitation shall be imposed by reason of any delay in the delivery of said boat due to the submission or participation in the comparative trials aforesaid.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1908, contains the following appropriations:

Expenses, Revenue Cutter Service, \$1,665,000; special repairs to revenue cutters, \$75,000; tug for N. Pacific coast, \$70,000; steam vessel for removal of derelicts, \$150,000; revenue cutter No. 14 for coast of Maine (to be immediately available), \$50,087; wireless telegraph for twelve vessels, \$30,000; for first-class cutter on Puget Sound (to cost \$225,000), \$125,000, and \$100,000 toward a first-class cutter for duty at Savannah, Ga., to cost \$200,000, both sums to be immediately available; for able sea-going tug for duty at New Bedford, Mass., and adjacent waters, \$175,000; one boarding vessel for New Orleans, \$50,000, to be immediately available. It is provided that nothing in the Acts of Aug. 5, 1882, and June 22, 1906, "shall be construed to prohibit the detailing of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service in the District of Columbia for such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary, the number of officers so detailed not to exceed ten."

For the Coast and Geodetic Survey the following appropriations are made: Field expenses, \$320,400; repairs and maintenance of vessels, \$245,000; manning vessels, \$245,000; salaries, \$147,000; pay of office force, \$179,290; office expenses, \$50,000.

For the Geological Survey, \$1,445,020.

Armories and arsenals: Augusta, \$8,000; Benicia, \$10,000; Frankford, \$29,043; Rock Island, \$37,500; Rock Island bridge, \$12,500; Sandy Hook, \$88,550; Dover Powder Depot, \$64,000; Springfield, \$14,000; Watertown, \$55,000; testing machines, \$35,000; Watervliet, \$22,500; ordnance depot, Manila, P.I., for magazine, \$10,000; repairs of arsenals, \$250,000, including \$125,000 for machinery for manufacturing purposes.

National Cemeteries, \$125,000; 75 superintendents, \$62,000; headstones, \$60,300; roadways, \$42,500; burial of indigent soldiers, \$3,000; bringing home remains, \$24,500; cemeteries, \$111,250.

Military posts, \$841,875; barracks and quarters for coast artillery, \$1,250,000; military prison, San Francisco, \$50,000 (to cost \$250,000); water supply, Fort Greble, \$30,000; Presidio, \$7,500; protection water supply, Fort Bayard, \$90,000; Fort Monroe, \$9,530 (the one-half amount required to be furnished by the U.S.); Yellowstone Park, \$75,000; Mount Ranier Park, \$50,000; enlargement Governors Island, \$100,000; military parks, \$300,800.

National Homes, \$4,528,040; provided, "That no part of this appropriation shall be apportioned to any National Home for disabled volunteers that maintains a bar or canteen where intoxicating liquors are sold."

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination received by the Senate Feb. 28, 1907.

Promotion in the Army.—Cavalry arm.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 21, 1907, vice Jackson, 10th Cav., retired.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 28, 1907.

Appointment in the Army.—Infantry arm.

To be second lieutenant.—Frank Thorp, jr., of Maryland, with rank from Feb. 13, 1907.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, D.Q.M.G., to be assistant quartermaster general with the rank of colonel from Feb. 16, 1907.

Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M., to be deputy quartermaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from Feb. 16, 1907.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Q.M., to be quartermaster with the rank of major from Feb. 16, 1907.

Infantry arm.—To be captains.

First Lieut. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf., from Jan. 31, 1907.

First Lieut. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., from Feb. 1, 1907.

First Lieut. Duncan K. Major, jr., 14th Inf., from Feb. 16, 1907.

To be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.

Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf.

Col. Frank H. Phipps, Ord. Dept.

Col. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engrs.

Col. Henry B. Osgood, asst. coms. gen.

Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engrs.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1907.

Promotion in the Army.—Cavalry arm.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 21, 1907.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1907.

Appointments in the Army.—General officers.

Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., to be brigadier general from March 2, 1907, vice Jocelyn, retired.

Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., to be brigadier general, vice Dugan, to be retired.

Promotions in the Army.—Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E., to be colonel from March 2, 1907, vice Heuer, retired.

Major George W. Goethals, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from March 2, 1907, vice Knight, promoted.

Capt. Herbert Deakney, C.E., to be major from March 2, 1907, vice Goethals, promoted.

First Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., to be captain from March 2, 1907, vice Deakney, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ernest Graves, C.E., to be first lieutenant from March 2, 1907, vice McDonough, promoted.

Cavalry arm.

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 28, 1907, vice Duncan, 14th Cav., retired.

Appointments in the Army.

Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, to be the Adjutant General with the rank of major general from April 23, 1904.

Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general from April 23, 1904.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of colonel from July 23, 1902.

Col. George Andrews, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of colonel from Aug. 7, 1903.

Col. William A. Simpson, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of colonel from Aug. 18, 1903.

Col. Henry P. McCain, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of colonel from April 23, 1904.

Col. James T. Kerr, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of colonel from June 17, 1905.

Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from June 10, 1905.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from June 17, 1905.

Major Eugene F. Ladd, military secretary, to be adjutant general with the rank of major from June 23, 1905.

Promotions in the Army.

Adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.—Major Eugene F. Ladd, adjutant general, to be adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 2, 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

Deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.—Joseph Y. Porter, late captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.A., to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 2, 1907.

S.O. MARCH 7, WAR DEPT.

Par. 21, S.O. 46, relating to Major John Stafford and Major Clarence Ewen, retired, revoked.

Leave one month and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, C.E.

First Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., detailed A.Q.M., New York.

Second Lieut. William H. Bell, jr., 1st Cav., temporarily assume charge construction work at Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf.

Second Lieut. Harry L. King, 1st Cav., to temporarily assume charge of construction work, Fort McIntosh, Texas, relieving 2d Lieut. James Blyth, 25th Inf.

Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, 20th Inf., detailed to fill vacancy in Q.M. Department, vice Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Q.M., relieved.

G.O. 40, FEB. 27, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. convened at Fort Jay, of which Colonel Henry B. Osgood, assistant commissary general, was president, and Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. John S. Hamilton, 12th Inf., the proceedings of which have previously been noted in our columns. The charges were: (1) "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War"; (2) Embezzlement; (3) Disobedience of orders, and (4) Desertion. He was found guilty of all the charges and their specifications, and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and to be confined at hard labor for one year and six months. The sentence was approved by President Roosevelt, and the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, was designated as the place for his confinement.

G.O. 43, MARCH 2, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. The following organizations are designated to participate in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition and will proceed to the designated camp ground at that place in time to arrive there not later than April 24, 1907:

The 23d Infantry; one squadron, 12th Cavalry, to be designated by the department commander; one battery, Field Art., from Fort Myer, Va., to be designated by the department commander.

The organizations mentioned will be completely equipped with the full dress and service uniforms.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the proper allowance of tentage of a uniform color for a permanent camp together with field cots for all officers and enlisted men.

II. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., in addition to his duties as department commander, will assume command of the encampment of the troops referred to in Par. I of this order, and will arrange the program of military exercises, both of United States troops and of foreign representative organizations encamped at the Exposition, including preparations for the reception and accommodation of those organizations, and the entertainment of foreign officers who may visit the Exposition upon the invitation of the Government.

G.O. 44, MARCH 4, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Under instructions of the President, the original vacancies created or caused in the grade of first lieutenant in the field artillery by the operation of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, and which shall be found to exist when the promotions required by that act shall have been made, together with the original vacancies similarly created or caused in the same grade in the coast artillery, will be filled by the appointment of such lieutenants of the Corps of Engineers, cavalry, and infantry as may pass the required examination, and the rank in the field and coast artillery, respectively, of first lieutenants so appointed will be determined by their standing in the examination, which shall be competitive.

The examination for appointment to the field artillery will be held at Fort Riley, Kas., on May 15, 1907, and that for appointment to the coast artillery will be held at Fort Monroe, Va., on the same date. The examination will be as prescribed in Par. VIII, G.O. No. 55, March 24, 1904, W.D.

II. Par. 833, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, is amended to read as follows:

DISTINGUISHED CLASSES OF MARKSMEN.

333. Requirements.—Whenever a marksman has won three authorized medals in department, division, and Army rifle, or carbine competitions, or in department, division, and Army pistol competitions, he will be announced in orders from the War Department as belonging to a distinguished class, no longer eligible to enter the division competitions with the arm in the use of which he is distinguished.

The authorized medals won in the National Team Match by those members of a prize-winning team who actually fire in that match will be considered as authorized medals in transferring marksmen to the distinguished class.

III. The following named marksmen, having won three authorized medals in rifle or carbine competitions, including the National Team Match of 1906, are transferred to the class of distinguished marksmen, and proper medals will be issued, as prescribed in Par. 335, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906:

Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., silver medal, Department of Luzon, 1904, score 802; order 2. Bronze medal, Philippines Division, 1905; score, 766; order, 15.

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., bronze medal, Atlantic Division, 1905; score, 744, order 3. Silver medal, Army, 1905; score, 811; order, 5.

First Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., gold medal, Northern Division, 1905; score, 842; order, 2. Silver medal, Army, 1905; score, 858; order, 6.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 15, FEB. 28, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Issue and service of subpoenas and return of service in court-martial cases.—It is the duty of the judge advocate of a court-martial to issue subpoenas in duplicate for the attorney to take a deposition. Failure to do so constitutes a breach of the regulations published on pages 34 and 35, Manual for Courts-Martial. Should the subpoena not be issued in duplicate and should there not be sufficient time to obtain duplicates, the person designated to serve the subpoena will furnish a true

copy thereof to the witness, exhibiting to him at the same time the original subpoena.

The return of service should have the form of jurat accomplished, but the certificate of an officer of the Army as to service should be considered by a court-martial as sufficient to establish service, at least until the accomplishment of the jurat, when actually required, can be secured.

When the service is made by a person other than an officer of the Army the service must be sworn to.

2. Gratuitous issue of canvas fatigue clothing to enlisted men of machine-gun platoons.—The gratuitous issue of canvas fatigue clothing prescribed on page 7, General Orders, No. 81, W.D., April 25, 1906, for mounted troops will be made to enlisted men of machine-gun platoons belonging to Infantry regiments.

3. Indian campaign badge.—Only one Indian campaign badge will be issued to an officer or enlisted man to commemorate service in the campaigns mentioned in G.O., No. 12, W.D., Jan. 21, 1907, notwithstanding the fact that the service may have been rendered in more than one of such campaigns.

4. Indian campaign badge.—It has been held that the operations of the command of Lieut. Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 8th Cav., on the Cheyenne River, S.D., from November, 1890, until January, 1891, and of Troops F and G, 8th Cav., which proceeded from Fort Yates, N.D., to the camp of Sitting Bull at the time of the skirmish which resulted in the death of that Indian, form part of the Campaign against Sioux Indians in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891, referred to in G.O., No. 12, W.D., Jan. 21, 1907.

5. Duties of boards of officers convened at recruiting depots.—The question of the acceptance or rejection at a recruiting depot of an applicant for enlistment rests wholly with the depot recruiting officer, who alone is responsible for such acceptance or rejection.

The duty of a board of officers convened under the provisions of Par. 877, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. II, G.O., No. 130, W.D., July 16, 1906, is to determine whether or not a recruiting officer at a general recruiting station was at fault in accepting an applicant for enlistment who was subsequently rejected by the recruiting officer at a recruit depot or recruit depot-post. The board has nothing to do with the acceptance or rejection of the applicant at the depot.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 8, FEB. 21, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, the headquarters, band, the three squadron headquarters and Troops A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, 10th Cav., will embark at once on the Army transport Thomas, scheduled to sail from San Francisco on March 5, 1907.

G.O. 9, FEB. 21, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.O.M. at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., of which Capt. William H. Kinzie, 20th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Private Frank Bowen, Co. B, Hos. Corps.

Charge: Desertion, in violation of the 47th Article of War.

Plea: To the specification and to the charge, Guilty.

Finding: Of the specification and of the charge, Guilty.

He was sentenced to be confined at hard labor under charge of the post guard for one year and to forfeit \$10 per month for the same period.

Lieutenant General MacArthur, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and specification, and the case was closed and submitted without the introduction of evidence and without argument. The unusual sentence imposed by the court suggests the possibility that matters not of record were considered in fixing the punishment. The record was accordingly referred back to the court with advisory remarks to the effect that such a long period of confinement without discharge imposed a very considerable burden upon the United States and was therefore regarded as inimical to sound public policy. The record was returned by the court without amendment of the sentence, and as a consequence of the meagerness of the proceedings the reviewing authority is now in doubt as to the purpose of the court in imposing such an inadequate sentence; but as it operates in behalf of the accused it is presumed that the court was actuated by motives of leniency."

"It cannot be too emphatically remarked that the sentence of a court-martial should accord with the nature and degree of criminality disclosed by the record."

"Circumstances within the knowledge of the court but not of record in the proceedings, which appeal to the understanding of members thereof cannot properly be considered in determining the findings or the sentence; everything outside the record must be rigidly excluded from the deliberations of the court."

"All matters incidental to the trial either in or outside of the record which cannot have any legal effect, but which in any way appeal to individual sensibilities in behalf of an accused, can always find adequate expression through the medium of a petition addressed to the reviewing authority, in which may properly be set forth all circumstances which seem to justify mitigation of the sentence. Such a paper in pursuance of well established practice must be attached to and in effect becomes part of the record, and as such comes within the scope of the discretionary action of the reviewing authority."

"In view of the foregoing remarks the proceedings and findings are approved; the sentence is disapproved, and the accused will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

G.O. 10, FEB. 25, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

During the temporary absence of Col. William A. Simpson, Military Secretary, on leave, Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, chief signal officer, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the offices of the military secretary and inspector of small arms practice at these headquarters.

G.O. 41, FEB. 21, 1907, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Revolves G.O. 40, these headquarters, dated Nov. 26, 1902, and publishes new instructions to govern the administration of subsistence affairs in this department.

G.O. 5, MARCH 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

The following changes of station of troops in this department are ordered:

Field, Staff and Non-commissioned Staff, 3d Bat., and Cos. F and H, 21st Inf., from Fort Logan, Colo., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Field, Staff and Non-commissioned Staff, 2d Squad., and Troop L, 5th Cav., from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Fort Wingate, N.M.

Co. E, 29th Inf., from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Fort Defiance, Utah.

The movements will commence as soon as rail transportation is in readiness.

G.O. 2, FEB. 25, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Announces the periods of various instruction.

G.O. 7, FEB. 18, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Revolves G.O. No. 25, series 1906, these headquarters, and substitutes new instructions to secure the prompt rendition of all estimates, requisitions, and reports required at these headquarters from quartermasters in this department.

G.O. 10, FEB. 26, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

First Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department, representative for department athletics, and will assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, relieving 2d Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav.

G.O. 8, FEB. 26, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The undersigned having been detailed as member of the General Staff Corps and assigned to duty to take effect this date, Donnelly, A.C., and 2d Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., are relieved from duty as aides-de-camp, and will report to the military secretary, Department of the Gulf, for temporary duty. The undersigned having been ordered to other duty (G.O. No. 83, W.D., c.s.), hereby relinquishes command of the department, and, in leaving, desires to express his warm thanks to

pursuant to G.O. No. 33, W.D., c.s., 1st Lieut. Edward T. all-commissioned, enlisted and civilian—for their faithful and efficient assistance in the administration of its affairs.

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 9, FEB. 22, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

By direction of the President the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Dept. of the Gulf.

J. F. WADE, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 9, FEB. 26, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Whenever a general prisoner is of such character that he cannot be confined safely at a post, the facts in the case will be reported to these headquarters.

By command of Major General Greeley:

C. R. NOYES, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 7, MARCH 4, 1907, NORTHERN DIVISION.

First Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, is detailed as acting chief Engineer officer of the division, and will relieve 1st Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., from the duties pertaining thereto. Lieutenant Youngberg will comply with the requirements of Par. 12, S.O. 42, W.D., c.s.

G.O. 14, FEB. 21, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

O. J. SWEET, Colonel, 28th Infantry.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

G.O. 4, FEB. 21, 1907, PACIFIC DIVISION.

The division commander desires to emphasize again the paramount importance and practical value of target practice as a means of preparing the troops for field service. He bespeaks for the target year unremitting effort in behalf of this training and enjoins cordial co-operation of the entire commissioned and enlisted personnel of the command to the end that the target year of 1907 may be made memorable in the annals of the division.

In this connection the division commander remarks that the progressive development of mechanical skill has operated to produce such perfection in fire arms that dexterity in the use of ballistic weapons has become the main element of battle. In other words, superiority of fire is now the first tactical principle, without which an army in the field may fail to accomplish decisive results even when inspired by energy and courage, directed with ability and supported by the enthusiasm of the entire nation.

As a further means of emphasizing the importance of training in small arms fire, and also as affording practical means of disseminating throughout the division valuable information in respect thereof, a school of instruction in small arms will, in pursuance of authority received from the War Department, be established at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to be known as the School of Musketry, Pacific Division. It will occupy that part of the garrison heretofore assigned to the Cavalry, and all the officers' quarters and barracks appertaining thereto are set apart for this purpose.

1. The fundamental purpose of the school is to give selected officers and enlisted men a higher degree of practical and theoretical instruction in the use of small arms than it is practicable to obtain at posts, with a view to making them better instructors and thereby increasing the fire efficiency of the organizations to which they belong. In the evolution of the school the scope of the work may take a wider range and include all subjects connected with small arms, ammunition and tactics. Experiments in such matters as refer to the development of all material pertaining to small arms firing and the proper course of instruction in the same, may be, in the discretion of the proper authority, referred to the school for investigation and report.

2. The personnel of the school will consist of an officer in charge, an assistant instructor, one company from each of the departments in the division, one machine gun platoon and the officers and enlisted men detailed to attend as students.

3. The school terms will begin Jan. 3, April 1, July 6 and Oct. 1, or on the day following whenever any of those days fall on Sunday, and will continue for twelve weeks.

4. The student class will be detailed quarterly and consist of two officers from each regiment of infantry, cavalry and field artillery, to be nominated by regimental commanders and selected by the division commander; one enlisted man, preferably a non-commissioned officer, from each company of infantry, troop of cavalry and battery of field artillery to be selected by company commanders; such other officers and enlisted men as may be specially selected by the division commander. Officers and enlisted men selected should be good shots and in addition possess the capacity to become good instructors, the principal object of the school being kept in view in their selection. The names of officers and enlisted men recommended for attendance at the school will be submitted to these headquarters at least twenty (20) days before the beginning of the school term. Officers detailed may serve as assistant instructors and on other duties pertaining to the school, in the discretion of the officer in charge. They will not be detailed to perform the routine and staff duties of the post, but will be required to pursue the course prescribed for garrison schools and take the required examinations.

5. The officer in charge will act as principal instructor and direct and supervise the instruction given by his assistants; he will have control of all matters relating to school administration, including the expenditure of such ammunition as may be authorized. He will submit as soon as practicable, and not later than March 28, 1907, a program for the course of instruction, both practical and theoretical, on the lines hereinafter indicated, which, when approved by the division commander, will be strictly followed until modified by the same authority. Thereafter, upon the conclusion of each school term, the officer in charge will submit a report regarding the progress of the school, with such recommendations looking towards its improvement as may be deemed advisable. He will report to these headquarters the names of all officers and enlisted men who satisfactorily complete the course of instruction.

6. The assistant instructor will also be the secretary of the school and keep a record of the instruction given, of the attendance and work accomplished by each officer and man, and of all other matters relating to the conduct of the school. Reports of all firing will be kept in the manner and on the blanks prescribed by the small arms firing regulations.

7. The curriculum will consist of the following courses of instruction:

The practical course, which will cover firing at all ranges and in all classes now prescribed by the small arms firing regulations for the rifle and pistol, such firing to be conducted exactly in accordance with the regulations; such additional and experimental firing as may be included in the program and approved by the division commander, in which connection the development of a course of field firing and the devising of a suitable target therefor will be made an important feature. The allowance of ammunition will be at the rate of 1,000 rifle ball cartridges and 500 rounds revolver ball cartridges for each officer and enlisted man firing, in attendance at the school for a full term; and such further allowance as may be recommended by the officer in charge of the school, and approved by the division commander.

The theoretical course, which will include the small arms firing regulations complete; instruction in how to impart the knowledge obtained; variation in the trajectory; controlled fire and combined sights; kinds of fire, fire discipline; influence of the ground; effects of fire; supply and replenishment of ammunition on the battlefield; the use of trenching tools in relation to fire action in the field; the mechanism, fabrication and care of all U.S. small arms and their ammunition, including reloading machinery and methods; sights; estimating distance; range finders; the principal machine guns, their ammunition, use in battle and organization into mobile fighting units. In addition to the foregoing, instruction in the theoretical course may be supplemented by lectures and by recitations from such text books as may be approved by the division commander, on the recommendation of the officer in charge. For theoretical instruction the officers will constitute a section by themselves and take the complete course, while the enlisted men will be divided into sections in accordance with their previous prepara-

tion and capacity for theoretical work, the more advanced section taking, so far as practicable, the officers' course, the others taking that course with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the officer in charge.

Only officers and those enlisted men who are armed with the revolver will take the course in revolver firing. Officers and enlisted men detailed from the field artillery may take the course in rifle firing, but will not be required to do so.

The officer in charge of the school will submit as soon as practicable a program of target instruction, both practical and theoretical, for the machine gun platoons, in which courses the entire student class will participate. The necessary ammunition for the practical course will be in excess of the foregoing allowance, and an estimate therefor will be submitted by the officer in charge for the approval of the division commander.

8. The School of Musketry is organized to accomplish a specific purpose, and to that end it is intended that so far as possible it shall constitute an independent autonomous unit; but as it also forms an integral part of the garrison it will be administered as such by the post commander under such special instructions as he may receive from these headquarters.

9. The commanding general, Department of California, will afford such facilities as may be available and required to carry out this order; the school will hold the same relation to him as other posts in his command, except that in matters relating to the course of instruction and the separate organization and administration maintained for school purposes, the command shall be exclusively under the control of the division commander, and officers and troops stationed there shall not be ordered away by the department commander without authority from these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant General MacArthur:
S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary.

CIR. 2, JAN. 19, 1907, PACIFIC DIVISION.
Publishes questions and answers on elementary gunnery for torpedo companies, prepared by Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, Art. Corps, which is a corrected reprint of Cir. 10, 1905, from these headquarters.

G.O. 12, FEB. 19, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.
Complaints having been received at these headquarters, that many of the descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing furnished the commanding officer, casual detachment, Camp Columbia, do not contain all the information necessary for the preparation of papers for discharge of soldiers, commanding officers are again cautioned to exercise great care in the preparation of these papers to insure correction and accuracy.

The following information is required and will be checked as to correctness before mailing:

Date of last payment; date of last settlement of clothing account; date of departure from the United States; date of arrival in Cuba.

The date of departure from Cuba for the United States will be added by the commanding officer, casual detachment.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:
WILLIAM A. MANN, Major, G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 13, FEB. 19, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.
Major David Du B. Gaillard, General Staff, is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief of staff, and as Chief of the Military Information Division, these headquarters.

Capt. John W. Furlong, General Staff, assistant to the chief of staff, is detailed, in addition to his other duties, as Chief of the Military Information Division, these headquarters.

G.O. 14, FEB. 21, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.
Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

O. J. SWEET, Col., 28th Inf.
In obedience to the instructions of the President, promulgated in G.O. No. 33, W.D., Washington, Feb. 16, 1907, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Cuban Pacification. Existing orders and instructions will remain in force.

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., who is authorized to leave Cuba about March 3. (Feb. 19, A.C.P.)

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., for duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba, and will proceed to Havana, Province of Havana. (Feb. 19, A.C.P.)

Col. George F. Chase, 15th Cav., Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, Base Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 19, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert E. Edwards will proceed on the transport Sumner from Havana, Cuba, Feb. 21, 1907, to Newport News, Va., and thence to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 19, A.C.P.)

A reconnaissance detachment consisting of 2d Lieut. H. A. Finch, C.E., twelve enlisted men, Engineers, and one Hospital Corps man, all to be designated by the C.O., 3d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed from Camp Columbia to Sagua de Tanamo about Feb. 20. Upon completion of the duty, the party will return to its station at Camp Columbia. (Feb. 18, A.C.P.)

A reconnaissance detachment consisting of 2d Lieut. W. A. Johnson and P. B. Wiley, C.E., with fourteen enlisted men, Engineers, and one Hospital Corps man, will proceed from Camp Columbia to Baracoa, Cuba, about Feb. 23. Upon the completion of the duty the party will return to its station at Camp Columbia. (Feb. 18, A.C.P.)

A reconnaissance detachment consisting of 2d Lieut. Ernest Graves, C.E., and 2d Lieut. F. B. Downing, C.E., with sixteen enlisted men, Engineers, and one Hospital Corps man, will proceed from Camp Columbia, Cuba, to Batabano, Feb. 20, for Manzanilla. Upon completion of the duty the party will return to its station at Camp Columbia. (Feb. 18, A.C.P.)

A reconnaissance detachment consisting of 2d Lieut. F. E. Humphreys, C.E., twelve enlisted men, Engineers, and one Hospital Corps man, will proceed from Camp Columbia to Batabano, Feb. 20, for Santa Cruz del Sur. Upon completion of this duty, the party will return to its station at Camp Columbia. (Feb. 18, A.C.P.)

Capt. Matthew E. Saville, 27th Inf., Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, will proceed to Guines, Province of Havana, with view to selecting suitable quarters or camp site for a company to be stationed there. (Feb. 18, A.C.P.)

Capt. Halsey E. Yates, 29th Inf., intelligence officer, will proceed from Calhoun, Province of Santa Clara, to Meneses, Province of Santa Clara, and return, about Feb. 18, 1907, for the purpose of securing certain information in connection with intelligence work. (Feb. 18, A.C.P.)

A reconnaissance detachment consisting of 2d Lieut. H. S. Hetrick, C.E., twelve enlisted men, Engineers, and one Hospital Corps man, to be designated by the C.O., 3d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed, Feb. 21, from Camp Columbia to Nipe Bay. (Feb. 18, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, Mariaca, Havana, Cuba, will accompany Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, to Philadelphia, Pa. (Feb. 20, A.C.P.)

Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf., Matanzas, will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (Feb. 20, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Lisiecki, having reported, will proceed to Santiago, Province of Oriente, for duty. (Feb. 20, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., will proceed from Matanzas, to headquarters on business to receive confidential instructions from the commanding general. (Feb. 20, A.C.P.)

G.O. 1, JAN. 14, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, is assigned to duty as judge advocate of the division, relieving Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate.

G.O. 2, FEB. 8, 1907, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Publishes tables exhibiting a summary of the results of rifle firing (enlisted men) in the Pacific Division for the target year 1906. The following is a consolidated table of rifle firing:

E, expert riflemen; S, sharpshooters; M, marksmen; I, in-

dividual figure of merit; C, collective figure of merit; G, general figure of merit.

	E	S	M	I	C	G
Pacific Division.....	183	388	500	72.92	51.23	62.08
Dept. of California....	72	217	159	71.61	59.04	65.33
Dept. of the Columbia..	61	171	841	74.29	47.91	61.10

CIR. 1, JAN. 12, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Relates to the construction of ranges for Scout companies, to be prepared by the labor of the Scouts themselves.

G.O. 4, JAN. 19, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

I. On arrival of the 24th and 30th Companies, Philippine Scouts, in Manila, the 24th Company will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, and the 30th Company to Imus, Cavite, for duty. On arrival of the 30th Company at Imus the 22d Company will proceed to Manila and embark for its proper station.

II. The 17th Company is relieved from duty in this department and will embark for its proper station on the transport sailing on or about January 22, 1907.

G.O. 1, JAN. 7, 1907, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

On arrival of the 10th and 11th Companies, Philippine Scouts, in this department, they will proceed to and take station as follows:

The 10th Company at Cudarangan, Mindanao; the 11th Company at Reina Regente, Mindanao. The 44th Company, will then proceed to Cotabato, where the 43d and 44th Companies will embark on the same vessel that brings the 10th and 11th Companies and will proceed to such station in the Department of the Visayas as may be assigned them by the department commander.

As soon as practicable after the arrival of the 10th Company at Cudarangan, the 42d Company will proceed to Cotabato for station.

G.O. 2, JAN. 15, 1907, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf., his staff, and Co. H, 19th Inf., will change station on Jan. 31, 1907, from Cotabato to the post of Parang, Mindanao.

Upon their departure, Major Cornelius C. Smith, Philippine Scouts, will take command of the post of Cotabato and all the Scout organizations in the Cotabato valley. The 42d Co., Philippine Scouts, is attached to the 7th Battalion. The posts of Cudarangan, Reina Regente and Fort Pitik will be sub-posts of Cotabato.

G.O. 4, JAN. 10, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The 48th Company, Philippine Scouts, now temporarily at Camp Hayt, Samar, will proceed to Camp Bean, Samar, for station, to relieve the 4th Company, Philippine Scouts, now under orders for station in the Department of Luzon.

G.O. 5, JAN. 14, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

In compliance with G.O. No. 61, series of 1906, Philippines Division, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Visayas.

Orders and Circulars heretofore issued from these headquarters shall stand in full force and effect until modified by proper authority.

A. L. MILLS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 6, JAN. 14, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

I. First Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A.C., is announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding.

II. First Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A.C., aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty as inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:
JAMES B. ERWIN, Major, I.G., Act. Mil. Sec.

G.O. 7, JAN. 16, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

First Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A.C., aide-de-camp, is announced as assistant to the military secretary of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:
JAMES B. ERWIN, Major, I.G., Act. Mil. Sec.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The department commander (Brig. Gen. Constant Williams), accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 4th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post. (Feb. 25, D. Colo.)

GENERAL STAFF.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, Gen. Staff, is extended twenty-one days.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Col. William A. Simpson, military secretary. (Feb. 25, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, military secretary, is granted leave for three months, with permission to travel in the Orient, effective on or about March 1, 1907. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Patrick McDonald, upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (March 2, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (March 5, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of judge advocates are ordered: Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn is relieved from duty as judge advocate, Department of California, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on or about April 2, 1907, to Manila, for duty as judge advocate of that division, to relieve Major Henry M. Morrow, who will report in person to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as judge advocate of that department, to relieve Major Walter A. Bethel. The latter after being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as judge advocate, Department of California. (March 6, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect May 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, C.S. (March 5, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major John S. Kulp, surg., having reported from sick in division hospital, Manila, will proceed to his proper station, Camp Dargay, Albay, for duty. (Jan. 18, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Jones, asst. surg., will proceed to Dava, Samar, for duty therewith. (Jan. 15, D. Vis.)

Contract Surg. Walter Whitney is relieved from duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Thomas E. Lowe from duty in the Dept. of Luzon, to Iloilo, Pansy, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Edgar J. Farrow, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 17, Phil. D.)

The following members of the Hospital Corps now at the division hospital, Manila, awaiting assignment, will be sent to report for duty as follows: Sergt. First Class Emile Hartman, Jr., to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon; Sergt. First Class George Graham to the commanding general, Dept. of the Visayas, Iloilo, Jan. 10, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class Maurice Kelly, H.C., from duty at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, to division hospital, Manila, relieving Sergt. Frank R. Brown, H.C., who will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class George Griffith, H.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort William, McKinley, Rical, and will proceed to Camp Wilhelmina, Texas, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class Oscar A. Mansueto, who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rical, for duty. (Jan. 12, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Ira B. Phillips, H.C., will proceed to the following posts in the order named, for the purpose of

giving instruction in the method of making finger prints and photographs for personal identification: Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort Reno, Okla.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Clark, Texas, and then return to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 20, D.T.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month and seven days is granted to Col. Albert S. Towar, asst. paymr. gen. (March 4, W.D.)

Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, chief paymaster, Department of the Colorado, will proceed from Denver, Colo., to Fort Douglas, Utah, not later than the morning of Feb. 28, 1907, as witness before the general court-martial at that post in the trial of 1st Lieut. Eugene P. Crowne, 29th Inf. (Feb. 26, D. Colo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, C.E., is detailed on duty in surveying and mapping part of the progressive map of the Philippine Islands, Sec. 113 of the index map having been assigned to him. While engaged on this duty Captain Putnam's station is at Iligan, Mind. (Jan. 4, D. Mind.)

Capt. George P. Howell, C.E., will proceed at the proper time to Columbia, S.C., for the purpose of reading a paper before the convention of the International Guard Association, March 25, 1907, on the subject "Duties of Volunteer Engineers in War." (March 4, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Columbia, S.C., for the purpose of reading a paper before the convention of the Inter-State National Guard Association on the subject "New Ordnance Material." (March 4, W.D.)

Major Ormond M. Lissak, O.D., is detailed as professor of ordnance and science of gunnery at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. (March 6, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electrician John McRae, Signal Corps, Boston, will proceed to New York city for duty in office of the Chief Signal Officer. (March 2, D.E.)

The following promotions and reduction in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants—Corpls. George Wirth, William F. Hohorst, Harry F. Moore, Philip F. McQuillan and Andrew N. Hale, to date March 1, 1907. To be corporals—First Class Pts. Michael T. Hayes and Thornton H. Lemaster, to date March 1, 1907. (March 1, Sig. Off.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions, published by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division: To be corporals—First Class Pts. Robert Nelson and Lawrence W. Dry, to date Jan. 1, 1907. (March 1, Sig. Off.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 71, March 24, 1906, W.D., as directs Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, to report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for duty, to relieve Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, of his duties as signal officer in charge of the cableship Burnside, and as Q.M. and A.C.S. on that cableship, is amended so as to assign Captain Stamford to duty in the Army Transport Service with station at Seattle, Wash. (March 5, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 1st Cav., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 23, D.T.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., having reported from sick in division hospital, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rical, for temporary duty, pending special treatment in his case. Upon the termination of such treatment Captain Pattison will return to his proper station. (Jan. 14, D. Luzon.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rical, and report in person to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. John McClintock, 5th Cav., military attaché. (March 6, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav., is detailed on special duty at the headquarters, with station in Manila. (Jan. 19, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 7th Cav., is detailed to enter the class at the United States Signal School, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 15, 1907, for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Par. 7, S.O. 47, Feb. 26, 1907, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav., is revoked. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav., will proceed to New York city and report at the Army building March 4, 1907, to Col. John E. Greer, O.D., for examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Ordnance Department, after which he will return to the General Hospital, Washington, D. C. (March 1, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. George E. Stocke, 8th Cav., to take effect upon his arrival in San Francisco, Cal. (March 5, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty on recruiting service and at the recruit depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed to his home and await retirement from active service for the convenience of the Government. (March 2, W.D.)

The following named officers recently promoted to the 9th Cavalry were on March 4 assigned as follows: Capt. Fred E. Buchan to Troop H; 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker to Troop L.

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGER.

First Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed to inspect beef cattle at the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota, during the remainder of the fiscal year, 1907. (Feb. 25, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. Upon the expiration of his present leave he will proceed to Chicago for duty as chief of staff of the Northern Division. (March 2, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav. (Feb. 7, D.G.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Second Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, 14th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement on March 1, 1907, is announced. (March 1, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

First Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (March 6, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect March 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Harry W. Newton, A.C. (Feb. 20, D. Col.)

So much of S.O. 13, etc., these headquarters, as relates to Capt. John E. Stephens, A.C., and 2d Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, A.C., is revoked. (Feb. 28, A.D.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 1st Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C. (Feb. 21, D. Col.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of veterinarians of the Artillery Corps are ordered: Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin from duty with the 21st Battery, F.A., Fort Sheridan, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty; Veterinarian Andrew E. Donovan from duty in Cuba to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with the 21st Battery, F.A. (March 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Covington, A.C., having reported

to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. (March 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 43, Feb. 20, 1907, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, A.C., is revoked, and he will report in person to Col. Sydney W. Taylor, A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (March 5, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. William S. Browning from the 12th Battery, Field Art., to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly from the 19th Battery, Field Art., to the 12th Battery, Field Art. Upon his relief from temporary duty in charge of the recruiting station at Atlanta, Ga., Lieutenant Donnelly will join the battery to which he is transferred. (March 6, W.D.)

Major Charles J. Bailey, A.C., will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for duty in connection with the Army War College. (March 6, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Frederick W. Van Dune, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting Q.M. and as assistant to the depot Q.M. St. Louis, Mo., and will join his regiment. (March 6, W.D.)

Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty during the trial of Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf. (March 6, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, effective on or about April 15, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf. (March 5, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. E. T. Cole, 6th Inf., will, in addition to his duties as assistant instructor, department of engineering, perform the duties of assistant instructor in photography, U.S. Signal School. (March 1, Inf. and Cav. School.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Tenney Ross, 7th Inf., is detailed to inspect the militia of Ohio, vice Capt. G. Souard Turner, 7th Inf., relieved. (Feb. 20, N.D.)

The leave for three months granted 1st Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 28, N.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

First Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, 8th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to La Paz, Leyte, for duty with his company. (Jan. 11, D.V.)

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 8th Inf., at La Paz, Leyte, is relieved from further duty in the field in Leyte, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Jan. 11, D.V.)

First Lieut. Edward H. Andres and 2d Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 11, D.V.)

The board of officers convened by G.O. 1, c.s., 8th Inf., having unanimously recommended that Co. E be selected to represent the regiment at the Division Military Tournament at Manila, P.I., Feb. 18 to 23, 1907, the recommendation of the board was on Jan. 13 approved and Co. E designated to represent the regiment at said tournament.

G.O. 3, JAN. 15, 1907, 8TH INFANTRY.

Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Jan. 15, 1907.

1. The regimental commander takes great pleasure in publishing the following letter for the information of the regiment: Headquarters Department of the Visayas.

Hollo, Panay, P.I., Dec. 28, 1906.

Col. F. A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I.

My dear Colonel: As I am about to relinquish command of the department and retire from active service, I desire to tender to you as colonel of the 8th Infantry, this unsolicited testimonial of my appreciation of the valuable services of the officers and men of your regiment in active field operations against the public enemies in the Island of Leyte, P.I.

In my experience of over forty-five years of active service, I have never known of greater zeal and energy in the discharge of difficult and dangerous duties than displayed by the officers and men of your regiment.

This fine record of to-day is quite in keeping with the splendid traditions of your regiment since its organization.

Where all have done so well, it is difficult to mention some without omitting others equally deserving. A number of your officers have shown conspicuous ability, and scored successes in the field, and several have been continued on field duty upon their personal request after their commands were ordered to return.

The names of several of your officers have been mentioned in telegraphic and other reports. Without discriminating against others equally meritorious, I believe those above referred to are deserving of commendation by name here, viz.: Capt. F. H. Sargent and Samuel V. Ham.

First Lieut. John P. James (who was killed on a reconnaissance at Julia, Aug. 9, 1906); Edward H. Andres, Frank H. Kilde and A. La Rue Christie, adjutant in field operations in Samar.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, John J. Moller, Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, Charles H. Mason, adjutant in field operations in Samar.

It is requested that you cause extracts of this letter to be furnished the officers concerned, and for the regiment any extracts you may deem proper.

I believe it is a matter of record at department headquarters that organizations of your regiment have administered severe and telling losses upon our enemies, and in scoring such victories the 8th Infantry has lost more in officers and men, in killed and wounded, in close and bloody conflict with fanatical outlaws, than any other command engaged in field operations in Samar or Leyte.

The officers and men of your regiment have reflected the old time honor and glory upon themselves and the Service, and have everything to be proud of, while all loyal hearts lament the death of the brave and gallant men who gave their lives for the suppression of outlaws in our islands.

Most sincerely yours,

J. M. LEE, Major Gen., U.S.A.,

Commanding the Department of the Visayas.

By order of Major Terrett:

J. K. MILLER, Capt. and Adj., 8th Infantry.

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Second Lieut. Eugene C. Ecker, 9th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (March 2, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination by a retiring board. (March 6, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for two months, to take effect about March 4, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, 10th Inf. (March 1, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., to take effect while en route to his station. (March 2, W.D.)

Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., upon the expiration of his present sick leave will join his proper station. (March 2, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., vice Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department and assigned to the 12th Infantry. (March 1, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Second Lieut. Lewis C. Leftwich, 13th Inf., at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for further orders. (Jan. 9, Phil. D.)

Capt. James B. Lindsay, 13th Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as counsel for 2d Lieut. Lewis C. Leftwich, 13th Inf., in his trial before the G.C.M. at that place. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. Harry F. Dalton, 16th Inf., is detailed as constructing quartermaster at Camp Wallace, Union. (Jan. 19, D. Luzon.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Capt. William B. Folwell, 18th Inf., will report to Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the board. (March 4, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month and two days is granted Capt. William F. Grote, C.S., 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Feb. 21, D. Mo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the arrival of the 19th Infantry at San Francisco, Cal., when he will join that regiment and proceed with it to its station. (March 2, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about March 1, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Feb. 23, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. John C. Maul, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., on or before March 4, 1907, to the C.O. thereof for examination with a view to selection for detail for service for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department. (March 1, Pac. D.)

Second Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., on or before March 4, 1907, to the C.O. thereof for examination with a view to selection for detail for service for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 23, Pac. D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 2d Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf., to take effect March 1, 1907. (Feb. 20, D.T.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf. (Feb. 21, D.T.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Brown, Tex., for the purpose of investigating the reported unsanitary condition of the lagoon between the national cemetery and old post of Fort Brown. (Feb. 20, D.T.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 15, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Bernard P. Oswalt, 29th Inf., Fort Duchesne, Utah. (Feb. 20, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 30, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 29th Inf. (March 6, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. John L. Finlayson, Phil. Scouts, from sick in division hospital, will proceed to his proper station, Camp Elridge, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 19, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick Koch, Philippine Scouts, is further extended to include May 8, 1907. (March 6, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from time to time for the examination of officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf.; Major Champe Carter, surg.; Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf.; Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf.; Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th Inf., recorder. (March 4, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Screven, Ga., Feb. 20, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. John M. Jones, 5th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, Art. Corps. Detail for the board: Capt. Harrison Hall, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor and John O. Steger, A.C. (Feb. 13, D.G.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Henry B. Clark, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning and Thomas A. Jones, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Baker, Cal., Feb. 26, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. John Donohue, 61st Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Art. (Feb. 21, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Major James B. Erwin, inspr. gen.; 1st Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., is convened to meet at these headquarters for the purpose of considering the reports of the various commanders engaged in active field operations in the islands of Samar and Leyte, P.I., submitted in compliance with circular letter from these headquarters, dated Oct. 20, 1906. The board will, after due consideration of the reports, make recommendations as to the practical requirements for effective field service against pulajanes and other outlaws in this department, and especially in the islands of Leyte and Samar. The recommendations of the board will cover: 1st. Uniform and equipment; 2d. Rations and hospital supplies; 3d. Transportation by cargadores and boats; 4th. Proportion of cargadores to a given command; 5th. Marches—precautions against surprise, and halts; 6th. Camps and bivouacs; 7th. Attack and defense; 8th. Proper care of men while engaged in these active field operations; 9th. Suggestions relative to the subject and not included under any of the above headings. (Jan. 14, D. Visayas.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The retirement of Col. William H. Heuer, C.E., from active service on March 2, 1907, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Colonel Heuer will proceed to his home. (March 2, W.D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn from active service on March 1, 1907, is announced. Brigadier General Jocelyn will proceed to his home. (March 1, W.D.)

Col. Albert S. Towar, assistant paymaster general, upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect April 15, 1907, after more than thirty-two years' service, and will then proceed to his home. (March 6, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., March 4, 1907. Detail: Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Canliffe H. Murray, 11th Cav.; Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf.; James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; Samuel D. Sturgis, A.C.; Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf.; Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf.; Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf.; Thomas E. Merrill, A.C.; Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav., judge advocate. (Feb. 23, D. Mo.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Class Pvt. James Shanley, O.D., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 2, W.D.)

First Sergt. Robert A. Brown, Co. L, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 2, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Officers are assigned as follows to inspect the militia of States within the limits of this division: Montana, Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 6th Inf.; Nebraska, Capt. Charles W. Castle, 30th Inf.; North Dakota, Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf. (Feb. 21, N.D.)

The following insane patients, now in the division hospital, Manila, will be sent by the first available transport to the United States, to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to their admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D.C.: Pts. James J. Cosgrave, Troop C, 3d Cav.; Burton L. Smith, Co. E, 1st Inf.; Corpl. Ralph G. Ford, band, and Pts. James Crowe, Co. E, 9th Inf., and Charles B. McCoy, Co. L, 15th Inf. (Jan. 11, Phil. D.)

The following enlisted men now sick in the division hospital, Manila, will be sent by first available transport to San Francisco for admission to a hospital in the Department of California for treatment: Sergt. David A. Gunn and Pts. First Class William D. Cherry, James G. Hanley and Arthur O'Hara, Hosp. Corps; Second Class Pvt. John A. Bendah, Co. A, Corps of Engrs., and Pts. Roy E. Hersman, Troop K, 7th Cav.; Charles A. Straub, Troop A, 8th Cav.; Joseph E. Archib, Co. B; Charles G. Stone, Co. D; Archie Kelly, Co. F; Oscar S. Linsey and Joseph Gilby, Co. H, 1st Inf.; George McCaulley, Co. C, 2d Inf.; Emil Hansen, band; Joseph J.

Faust and Curtis S. Parker, Co. B; Joseph Don and Edward D. McCutcheon, Co. M, 8th Inf.; John C. Miller, Co. D, 9th Inf.; William E. Perry, Co. D, 13th Inf.; William Mason, Co. D; Wilbur E. Chance, Co. I, and Harrison Brandenburg, Co. L, 15th Inf. (Jan. 11, Phil. D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.
DIX—Honolulu March 1.
KILPATRICK—New York city.
LOGAN—Manila, March 4.
McCLELLAN—At Singapore for repairs.
MEADE—New York.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco Cal.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Nagasaki Feb. 20 for San Francisco.
SUMNER—Newport News.
THOMAS—San Francisco for Manila March 5.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.
BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 6.
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. S. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

THE PENROSE COURT-MARTIAL.

The G.C.M. at San Antonio, Tex., for the trial of Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., at its session on Feb. 25 continued to take the testimony of 2d Lieut. George C. Lawrason, of the 25th Infantry, extracts from which are as follows:

"After the completion of the roll call the men were taken immediately to the wall. They were there from an interval of one and one-half to two hours, deployed at intervals of about two yards. I was in the vicinity of the company all the time."

Q.—Was it dark or light? A.—There was a light at the main gate, but none in the vicinity of the end of the company near barracks C.

Q.—So men could clean their rifles? A.—Possibly the men could at the end of the company.

Q.—How are the new Springfield rifles cleaned? A.—In the butt of each rifle there is a thong or cord and a brush. I did not know to a round how much ammunition I had. "I believe I knew within a few clips. I might have had at that time two or three clips in excess of my record."

Q.—You said that a number of men fell in without ammunition when they had ten or twenty rounds. Did not that appear strange to you? A.—No, sir; not under the circumstances. I do not think the men took any special pains to find their rifles. They got a rifle and came right down.

Witness said he recognized the voice of almost every man in ranks when he said "here."

Sergt. George B. Jackson had the key to the gun rack on the night of Aug. 13. Witness believed he had the key in his pocket.

"Not of my own knowledge do I know that anyone passed rags through the rifles to see if there were any powder stains. I believe Major Penrose and Captain Lyon passed rags through the rifles of seven men that I turned over to them."

"As near as I can recollect, it was about 2 a.m. Aug. 14 Major Penrose instructed me to make an inspection of the rifles as soon as it was light enough."

"On the morning of Aug. 14 each man had the ammunition previously issued him, ten or twenty rounds, plus the ammunition issued him the night before."

Q.—Are keys to arm racks in duplicate? A.—I believe not; each key is numbered and corresponds with the number on the lock.

Q.—Were you fully aware the rifles placed in the arm racks would remain secure until the following morning? A.—I believed they would remain secure.

Q.—Were these men whose rifles were not clean accustomed to keep their rifles in good condition? A.—I do not think they had bad reputations for not keeping their rifles clean.

First Sergt. E. M. Gephardt, Co. F, 26th Inf., was placed on the stand in connection with the gun rack demonstration. He recognized the gun rack in the court room as one for the new Springfield.

"There are duplicate keys to the locks of the arm racks. I keep one key, the non-commissioned officer in charge of quarters keeps the other."

"The rifles are usually cleaned with a brass cleaning rod. There is also a thong and brush for this purpose."

Witness then gave his experience in cleaning rifles in which both black and smokeless powders were used. He then unlocked the gun rack as quietly as possible. So little noise was there in this operation the sound was barely audible across the room. He then cleaned the rifle with the thong and brush, requiring but a few seconds for the demonstration.

Afterward witness said it would require about twenty minutes to thoroughly clean all stains from a rifle after it had been shot ten or twelve times.

Witness then tilted the gun rack, showing that a rifle could be cleaned in the rack, by removing a bolt of the gun and inserting the brass cleaning rod at the breech.

Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 25th U.S. Inf., during his testimony said: "I received orders from the commanding officer to make an inspection of all the guns of the men of my company as soon as it was light enough to see. This inspection was made between 6 and 6:30 o'clock. All of the guns were clean to my satisfaction, there being no powder stains."

Q.—Was there not an opportunity to clean guns while the men were at the wall?

A.—I do not think so. They did not have the means at hand.

Q.—Does not each gun have a brush wiper in the butt?

A.—It does.

Captain Macklin gave evidence as to finding shells and clips belonging to Service rifles, and as to the posting of patrols. The witness said the night was very dark and that if the sentinel had been in the rear of Company D's barracks he probably could not have seen men jump over the wall in the rear of B Company's barracks.

"Two gun racks had been damaged at the staple. This damage to all appearances was done by an axe. The lock of one had been cut into at the hinge by what I took to be an axe. The band was twisted."

"I do not believe it took more than an hour to repair them."

Witness examined all rifles next morning. There was only one pistol not in the storeroom that night, and this was in possession of witness. Nine other pistols were packed in a box in the ordnance storeroom.

Lieut. C. E. Hay, Jr., J.A., asked why it was necessary to break the gun racks when a non-commissioned officer had a key. Witness said he could not say of his own knowledge.

Witness said the men were afraid to stick their heads above the wall for fear of being shot.

"The night was so dark you couldn't see a man ten feet away."

Q.—Then why couldn't the men clean their guns? A.—They did not have the means.

Q.—And yet isn't there a thong and brush in the butt of each rifle? A.—Yes, sir.

Major Augustus P. Blocksom, I.G. of the Southwestern Division, who on two occasions visited Brownsville to make reports on the raid that town on the night of Aug. 13, was a witness on Feb. 28. He testified as to an investigation he had made of the damage done by many bullets to the houses of citizens and to the Milton Hotel.

There were frequent objections by Colonel Glenn regarding the testimony.

Witness appealed to the court for the right to make an explanation in connection with the matter, as he was there in the capacity of an official inspector. Major Blocksom was most emphatic in his demand for his rights.

Major Blocksom expressed the opinion that the raid was entirely preconcerted. His belief of this was based on the fact that the first few shots were fired in the air to create the impression that the fort was being attacked; again that sentinel No. 2 saw absolutely nothing, and that the sergeant of the guard upon his own responsibility ordered the "call to arms" sounded in order that the raiders might slip into the post without arousing suspicion.

JEROME SACCONE, Ltd.

Wine and Spirit Merchants
to the Army and Navy

and
Importers of
Havana and Manila Cigars
at Gibraltar
and Portsmouth, England.

Telegraphic Addresses: { Saccone, Gibraltar.
{ Saccone, Portsmouth.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad Street, New York.

BANKERS.

Travelers' letters of credit available the world over.
Bills of exchange in sterling and francs in sums to suit.
Deposit accounts received. Investment securities.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

The 1907 Howitzer

Year book of the United States Military Academy.
400 pages. — Ready April 1st — 600 Illustrations.
Price, \$1.75, prepaid, anywhere in Postal Union.
Address: The Howitzer, West Point, N.Y.

LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A. (Ret.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office:—Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office:—No. 31 Nassau St.

WANTED: 2D LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, about 250 on the list, wishes to transfer with 2D LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY. Will give One Hundred Dollars for expenses incident to transfer. Address, Infantry Lieutenant, care Army and Navy Journal.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, about 125 on list, desires transfer with SECOND LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY. Address P.M.S., care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

"MILITARY POST" CIGAR, an all Havana filled, mild, sweet cigar. Perfecto size at \$55.00 per thousand. Correspondence solicited. Scheider Bros., 1218 3d Ave., New York.

WANTED—A CHIEF MUSICIAN of experience with Army bands, for band, 27th Infantry, U.S. Infantry. Station, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba. Home station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Address the Adjutant, 27th Infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, about 90 on list, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Infantry. Address Mutual, care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WARRANT, CHIEF AND 2D CLASS MACHINISTS and others in Engineers Dept., U.S.N., instructed for merchant marine engineer license by correspondence or at my rooms, for one fee until passed. Thos. H. Barrett, 80 Broad street, Room 809, New York city, late U.S. Local Insp. Boilers and Asst. Engr., U.S.N.

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION. Large 184 page catalog fully illustrated, with net prices, mailed 15c. stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 186 Washington St., Chicago.

Are you provided with EQUIPMENTS and TRIMMINGS per Uniform Regulations? Caps, devices, straps, etc. supplied by E. D. CRANE & CO., 11 W. 27th street, New York city.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
176 FIFTH AVENUE, bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

Maj. Gen. J. FORD KENT, U.S.V., Brig. Gen. U.S.A., Pres. This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$45.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

LT. GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U.S.A., Comdr. in Chief. Organized at Davao, Col., August 13, 1900. Qualification for membership, honorable service in the Philippines, Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues, \$1.00; life membership, without dues, \$15.00. Eighth annual reunion, Kansas City, Missouri, August 13, 14 and 15, 1907. For full information address A. J. Grover, Adjutant General, Room 729, Tribune Building, Chicago.

"Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

Chestnut St. West of Broad.
PHILADELPHIA.

UNIFORMS and
ACCOUTREMENTS

for Officers of the

ARMY, NAVY and
MARINE CORPS.

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

ARMY & NAVY COACH

MR. MICHAEL DOWD, late of the Army and Navy Preparatory School, now conducts SPECIAL COACHING for the following exams: U.S.A., and U.S.M.C. 2d Lieut., U.S.N., Asst. Paymr., U.S.R.C. Cadet; Annapolis and West Point entrance.

For particulars address:

M. DOWD, 1410 Harvard St., Washington, D.C.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

solicits orders for fine shirts constructed upon proper lines and good materials.

Prices and samples sent upon request.

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

On short notice to Army Officers
anywhere, active or retired.
Call or write for full particulars.

LOUIS SILVERMAN

PRIVATE BANKER Established 1887.

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SHIPS equipped to receive submarine signals navigate the Atlantic coast in fog with almost as great certainty as in clear weather.

This gives

To the passenger—Safety

To the shipper—Despatch

To the underwriter—Smaller Risk

To the navigator—Confidence

SUBMARINE SIGNAL COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

ESTEY

PIANOS and ORGANS

For the Home, Church and Chapel

SPECIAL RATES TO THE SERVICE

Catalogues sent upon request

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY, BRATTLESBORO, VERMONT.

While the war between Honduras and Nicaragua has thus far been characterized by more talking than fighting, the general situation in Central America is far from encouraging. The attitude of Nicaragua, not only toward Honduras, but toward the other Central American republics, has for years been so arrogant that it is intimated that Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica may all shortly join hands with Honduras in war against Nicaragua. The conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua was instituted after both of those countries had promised to submit their differences to arbitration, and for that reason there will be little sympathy in the United States for either belligerent. The affair concerns our Government only in that it will probably make it necessary to maintain a strong naval patrol in the Caribbean and on the Pacific coast of Central America to safeguard neutral interests.

By direction of the Chief Justice on Monday last the Grafton case was placed at the foot of the call for Monday next, instead of among the assigned cases for that day. This will result in postponing the call of the case for argument before the Supreme Court until Thursday, March 14, and possibly until Friday, the 15th instant.

**THE NEW GOERZ**

Army Prism Binocular

Specially constructed to meet the most exacting Army and Navy requirements.

Officially adopted for their different military and naval departments by GERMANY, ENGLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RUSSIA, ITALY, SERBIA, DENMARK, HOLLAND, ROMANIA, NORWAY, SPAIN, BULGARIA, SWEDEN, GREECE, JAPAN, TURKEY, PORTUGAL.

We offer these Glasses to all officers of military organizations in the U.S. at Government prices. Write for descriptive pamphlet to

C. P. GOERZ AMERICAN OPTICAL CO., Heyworth Bldg., Chicago. 52 Union Square, New York. BERLIN, LONDON, PARIS, ST. PETERSBURG, VIENNA

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1862. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

ARE WE OVERDOING IT?

For the reason, perhaps, that our military operations since the outbreak of the Spanish War have devolved largely upon the Infantry arm, the course of military training in the United States now requires greatly increased attention to small arms practice. The appreciation of this fact is indicated by the appearance of the order by Lieutenant General MacArthur, establishing a school of Musketry Instruction, which we publish this week. Not in the Infantry alone, but in the Cavalry as well, it is required that the individual soldier shall attain a degree of proficiency in musketry fire surpassing old-time standards, the result of this exacting being that both officers and men are now devoting more time and study to this branch of training than at any former period. This is as it should be. The soldier who lacks thorough control of his weapon as well as of himself is of little account in war, and inasmuch as our Government is opposed in theory, tradition and practice to the maintenance of large standing armies, it is necessary that in musketry instruction and other essentials our troops shall be at least equal to the best in the world. The recognition of this necessity is the real basis of our present system of training under which the Infantry becomes a body of marksmen, certainly unsurpassed and probably unequalled in any foreign army.

Important and desirable as this expertness in rifle shooting undeniably is, the question arises in some quarters whether the real military value of mere accuracy in shooting may not be unconsciously exaggerated. Are we overdoing it, or are we in danger of overdoing it? Speaking off-hand, we should answer both inquiries in the negative. There is, nevertheless, a belief on the part of various military writers in other countries that the relative value of target practice is generally over-estimated. One of these writers, Capt. H. L. Baldwin, of the British army in India, in a capital paper published in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India, contends that the cultivation of a very high standard of marksmanship, far from being the first and most essential requirement of the infantry soldier, does not rank as second nor even as the third essential qualification, and that to a certain extent it is positively harmful. The qualities which military training aims to develop in the soldier are named by Captain Baldwin in the following order: Courage, discipline, physique, drill, tactical training, musketry, organization and miscellaneous duties connected with interior economy, encampments, transport, etc. "Obviously," the author continues, "the most scientific and therefore the best form of military training is that which, without neglecting any, will devote to each subject in which the soldier requires instruction the amount of attention which is as nearly as possible in proportion to its importance in the general make-up of an efficient soldier. Starting with these premises there can be no doubt that, provided high class shooting can be shown to be a matter of comparatively minor importance, a vast amount of energy at present devoted to acquire superior excellence in musketry is expended in the wrong direction, is detrimental to general efficiency, and is harmful in many ways."

Captain Baldwin points out that the essential difference between rifle fire under war conditions and rifle fire under peace conditions is that in war fire-effect is produced by concentrating a stream of bullets with approximate accuracy over a given area in the enemy's line, while in target practice in peace, though the fire may be termed collective, each individual selects and concentrates all his attention on hitting a particular and distinctive mark. Under peace conditions, the author contends, marksmanship is everything and fire discipline of comparatively slight importance, whereas under war conditions marksmanship is either impossible or impracticable while fire discipline counts for much. The obvious inference is that in war-time except under very rare and ex-

ceptional circumstances there is practically no difference between a marksman and a third-class shot as far as fire effect is concerned. "To the uninitiated," says Captain Baldwin, "it may be as well to explain that only marksmen and first-class shots are looked upon in the Indian army as meriting being classed as straight shooters. Second-class shots are considered very moderate, and third-class shots entirely useless from a shooting point of view. It must not be supposed that a third-class shot is anything like the proverbial individual who cannot hit a haystack at fifty yards. On the contrary, the average third-class shot can generally shoot with sufficient accuracy to secure at least 75 per cent. of hits on a target two feet square at 200 yards, or four feet square at 500 yards. As the percentage of third-class shots in most regiments is extremely small it may be inferred that the standard of shooting in the army is a fairly high one."

A further contention of Captain Baldwin is that if we examine the conditions of war and peace respectively, it will be found that the conditions of war, taken singly or collectively, render expert marksmanship practically impossible. Fouling of the rifle may perhaps only cause slight inaccuracy; ignorance of the true range causes more or less considerable inaccuracy; an elusive, indistinct, and indefinite target precludes any attempt at making the minute, defined, concentrated, and steady aim which distinguishes the marksman from the third-class shot; and, lastly, the bodily and mental condition of the firer on a modern battlefield must necessarily affect the clearness of vision and complete steadiness of hand, eye and arm without which anything like accurate shooting is absolutely impossible. The physiological conditions which develop in modern warfare must also be taken into account. It is quite certain that physical and mental strain or excitement of any kind causes blurred vision and involuntary vibration of the muscles though the individual may be perfectly cool and collected in other respects, and it is equally certain that, when in this condition the otherwise brilliant marksman is not one whit superior in fire effect. "Practice, of course, improves shooting," says the author, "but only in so far as the various nerves and muscles which control the hand, eye, arm, and breathing, i.e., the principal requisites of accurate shooting, are by practice taught to act automatically with greater precision and combination. To this limited extent practice is valuable, but can no more transform the natural condition of each man's organ of vision than a short-sighted man can be transformed into a long-sighted one by practising to read at a distance. Putting aside the question of practice, however, the point we have to bear in mind is that the difference between a good and moderate shot is in point of fact extremely small, and is ultimately dependent on a slightly greater or less aptitude in the most delicate and sensitive of human organs, i.e., the organ of sight. Fatigue, hunger, excitement, nervous tension of any kind, in fact nearly every one of the conditions which are normally present when two hostile forces are striving to overthrow one another, completely destroy for the time being that delicacy of vision which is absolutely essential for accuracy in shooting."

One point with regard to the Russo-Japanese War on which most observers are agreed is that the expenditure of ammunition by the Japanese infantry was immense. Captain Baldwin maintains, however, that there is absolutely nothing to show that marksmanship as such had anything to do with victory or defeat on either side. It was volume rather than individual accuracy of fire that produced results. Captain Baldwin's principal conclusions from his study of this general subject are as follows: "Musketry, which should come last in the list of the soldier's qualifications, is, of course, indispensable up to a certain point, but I hold that ample proficiency in this subject could be secured by limiting the annual expenditure of the infantry soldier to 100 rounds per man, and by slightly modifying the present annual course, which could be brought about by either omitting some of the practices, or by reducing the number of rounds allowed for them. Needed improvement in other branches of training cannot be obtained without sacrificing some of the inordinate expenditure of time devoted to musketry. That this sacrifice, by reducing expenditure of ammunition, would result in enormous economy is certain, and that it would at the same time result in gain rather than loss to military efficiency we hold to be no less certain, though the latter conclusion is based on an estimate of the relative value of musketry training, which at present is perhaps only shared by an insignificant minority."

It will be observed that Captain Baldwin frankly admits that his views on the relative value of musketry are shared only by a minority. They are nevertheless so courageous and so clearly expressed that they will command serious attention. They would be matters of deep concern to the United States Army if it were a fact that our broadened course in rifle practice involved any curtailment of other branches of our military training, but happily, such is not the case. The danger of overdoing in one branch of instruction at the sacrifice of efficiency in others is always possible, but fortunately we have thus far escaped it.

Bids for the building of the two 20,000-ton battleships authorized by Congress at the session just closed will probably not be called for until about July 1, and it is likely that at that time not more than four bids will be received. Although the tentative plans of the Department were laid before Congress before the bill was passed, it is felt by naval officers that the question of

their construction and armament is so important that every possible minute of consideration, consistent with reason, should be given to their planning. One of the elements which will enter into the bidding and which has practically been decided upon as a specification is whether or not they shall have turbine or reciprocating engines. Bidders will be asked to present alternative bids on this point. The matter of armor and the emplacement of ordnance is regarded as another highly important matter, and it is probable that many meetings of the Board on Construction will be held before it is definitely settled. Meanwhile it is probable that the performances of the British ship, Dreadnought, will be closely watched, and any information which can be gained about her will be utilized in the construction of the two new ships. According to the latest information received here that ship recently made the run from Gibraltar to Trinidad, approximately 3,400 miles, at a rate of seventeen knots an hour. This has been equaled by the triple screw cruiser, the Columbia, of our Navy, on her run several years ago from Southampton to New York, but it is hoped that the new battleships will develop an even higher cruising speed.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD REFORMS.

With the criticisms on the New York National Guard which have been brought about by the scandals in the 1st Light Battery, there seems to be every reason for the appointment of what might more properly be termed an Inquiry Committee than an Investigating Committee, as proposed under the Wainwright bill. The State force as a body is composed of patriotic citizens of high principles, and its greatest need would seem to be a change in its organization.

Experience and the changes brought about by recent Federal militia and Army legislation require the remaking of our State laws which were enacted prior to the war with Spain, and have not been brought up to the practice of the present. This can better be done, perhaps, by such a committee as proposed, viz., two Senators, three Assemblymen and four civilians; say an officer of the Army and three others who have had military experience and may be specially fitted for this kind of work. Officers in the National Guard on such a committee might easily be subject to embarrassment. There is no doubt that if the National Guard is of sufficient value to the State to justify its maintenance, it should be brought to as high a state of efficiency as human nature and surrounding conditions will permit.

The National Guard and the public which pays the bills will be greatly benefited when the Legislature and the Executive assume the same relative attitude toward it that Congress and the President do toward the Army. That will have a strong tendency to encourage its support by the public, both in the way of appropriations and also in the way of recruiting, and obtaining of qualified officers, and tend to the raising of the standard of its importance as a part of the public service which is certainly emphasized to a considerable degree in the State constitution. As a remnant of the inheritance of the old "militia" days, too many officers seem to consider their command as a personal asset, and of concern only to its commander, and there prevails too little sentiment of personal responsibility as a matter of public service. It certainly should not be a question of individuals, but of correct and efficient organization and control of an important part of the State government.

Anyone familiar with the circumstances must realize that General Roe has been compelled to act under embarrassing conditions, as it is not possible for him or anyone filling that office to be really responsible for efficiency and discipline of the forces under his command, when he can at any time be over-ruled in the matter of the all-important element of expenditures. For that reason, it would seem that the office of adjutant general, being a creation of the State constitution and necessary of existence to relatively the same extent as the office of Secretary of War, and carrying with it the same relative responsibility, another form of high administrative system should be adopted.

The office of major general, commanding, or commanding officer of the National Guard, strikes one as an incongruity as implying, and in the State of New York by law actually abridging the Constitutional powers of the Governor as commander-in-chief and that it cannot exist without conflict of authority. It was adapted from the United States practice which was terminated in the re-modeled laws enacted during the administration of Mr. Root as Secretary of War, after causing differences detrimental to the Service, and later in more or less acrimonious controversies between Generals Scott, Grant (after the peace), Sheridan, Sherman and Miles, as senior officers of the Army, and the Secretaries of War and Presidents.

These matters are desirable, not only of consideration, but should finally be determined in the best possible way consistent with the interests of the Service and the conditions under which it exists, and this can best be done by a full hearing and digestion of views and arguments. There are also other matters of importance concerning the methods of appointing or electing officers, length of term of service, whether it should not be reduced to three years, with more actual field work and drill during the shortened term, and many other questions of detail.

It may be that a modification of the General Staff of the Army could be adopted for the State, except that it would have to include the heads of administration and

supply departments. It may be that the present system would work out with the National Guard organized into a division, commanded by a major general, with the powers and limitations of a division commander, which are well determined and understood.

The whole subject is of great importance and interest not only to the National Guard, Legislators and others in New York, but also to people in other States who look to the New York National Guard as of considerable importance because of its strength and general efficiency. The matter should be most carefully and thoroughly considered.

PANAMA CANAL WORK.

The transfer to the Army engineers of the direction of the work on the Panama Canal seems to meet with the approval of public opinion, if we may judge from the comments in the newspapers. The Utica Herald-Despatch tells us that "it will best suit the American people to have the canal built as the Administration now proposes to build it," and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Many Americans will be surprised that this decision was delayed until to-day. On the Army rolls are probably as skilful engineers as are to be found in the world. They have superintended the building of canals, the deepening and widening of rivers and have had a hand in work which called for as much ability as any which has been displayed by the civilians who have been posing as heads of the constructive forces at the Isthmus. The Army officers have performed the tasks allotted to them without putting themselves before the cameras and without making any boasts of the sacrifices which they were making for the good of the country. Many of these military engineers have been engaged in vast enterprises under the Government, but they have performed their duties quietly as part of their day's work. Their compensation is small compared with that which some civilians of less ability have been getting from the Government at the Isthmus, but they have not complained, and they have not been looking for larger salaries elsewhere. The country is to be congratulated on the fact that the Government has at last got hold of men who will push the work at Panama without boasting about their exploits and who will probably stick to the work until it is finished." To this the Cleveland Leader adds that "the civilians lured to the Isthmus by extremely large salaries and much public praise are furnishing the background against which the work of the Army engineers will shine. The country cannot miss the force of the contrast. For the Army will neither dodge nor shirk." The comments by other daily papers in the leading cities are of a similar tenor.

Previous to the middle of the last century, 1850, nearly all of the civil engineers in this country received their instruction at the Military Academy, which has graduated some of the most renowned of the American civil engineers. Among its graduates during the first century of its history, ending in 1902, the Academy contributed to civil life 228 civil engineers, sixty-seven chief engineers of railroads and other public works, eleven chief engineers of States, eighty-seven presidents of railroads and other public works. Meanwhile \$453,000,000 was expended upon works of civil construction, including river and harbor improvements, under the direction of graduates who remained in the Army. Included in their work are the exploration and survey of the great Northwest and the surveys which made the building of our great trans-continental railways possible. Army engineers have fixed our international boundaries, surveyed our Great Lakes, and built the lighthouses at Minot's Ledge; Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron; Tillamook Rock, Ore., and many other light-houses, which have made safe the voyages upon the sea and over great inland waters. The Louisville, Des Moines, Sault Ste. Marie and Great Kanawha canals are their work; also the Delaware Breakwater, the jetties at Charleston, S.C., Cumberland Sound, Ga., and Galveston, Texas. They have cleared away the rocks that obstructed Hell Gate channel, removed Hallett's Reef and Flood Rock, and given New York a forty-foot channel to the sea by the way of Sandy Hook. The Washington Monument and Aqueduct, the State, War and Navy Department building, the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office are monuments erected at the Capital of the nation to their skill, energy and fidelity to trust.

West Pointers have been the pioneers in railroad location, railroad building and railroad management in this country, and there are no more illustrious names in the records of civil engineering than those of McNeill and Whistler. It was to the ability of George W. Whistler, the father of the great artist, that Russia was indebted for its pioneer work in railroad construction. His report upon the gauge to be selected is regarded as "one of the finest models of any engineering document ever written." But for this report Russia would have adopted the broad gauge, which imposed upon other railroads such a useless burden of trouble and expense. It was Whistler who contributed to the supremacy of American machinery the important feature of interchangeability of parts.

The water supply systems of New York, Philadelphia and Washington are largely the work of graduates, and it was under their skilled direction that the cities of Cuba were transformed from plague spots of disease into collections of sanitary homes.

Such is the record of our Engineer Corps and their fellow-graduates of the Military Academy. A survey of it makes it difficult to understand why our Government, when it had on hand a great national work of engineering, should have sought elsewhere than among its own trained employees for the instruments for its accomplishment.

CLOSE OF FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Fifty-ninth Congress ended its sessions on March 4, nominally at noon, but actually at 12.16, as the hands of the clock were put back in order to gain a few minutes' time.

BILLS THAT BECAME LAWS.

The President, before the close of Congress, approved and signed the following bills:

S. 8288, empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for a line of railroad through the Fort Wright Military Reservation, State of Washington, to the Portland and Seattle Railway Company.

S. 925, authorizing the construction of four steam vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service.

H.R. 1078, an act for the relief of Hamilton D. South, second lieutenant, U.S.M.C.

H.R. 7741, waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Pay Clerk Walter Delafeld Bolland, U.S.N.

H.R. 17285, for the relief of 2d Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 24th U.S. Inf.

S. 5888, authorizing the President to appoint James Carroll a surgeon, with the rank of major, in the U.S. Army.

S. 3638, providing for the retirement of non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the U.S.

S. 5365, to appoint Joseph Y. Porter a lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general and to place him on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 24925, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

H.R. 23551, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

H.J. Res. 31, authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badge adopted by the Army and Navy Union upon all occasions of ceremony.

H.R. 23630, authorizing the President to nominate and appoint Birchie O. Mahaffey, John A. Cleveland, and Traugott F. Keller as second lieutenants in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 23821, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of heavy ordnance for trial and service.

H.R. 24537, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

S.R. 92, to authorize the Secretary of War to permit José March Duplat to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point.

S. 5660, for the relief of Capt. William N. Hughes.

S. 6729, authorizing the President to appoint Webb C. Magliathin a second assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

S. 1032, to aid in the completion of a monument at Monterey, Cal., to commemorate the taking possession of the Pacific coast by Commodore John D. Sloat, U.S.N.

S. 6447, to authorize the appointment of Act. Asst. Surg. George R. Plummer, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy.

S. 8012, to erect a monument on the Tippecanoe battle ground in Tippecanoe County, Ind.

S. 8119, to readjust the boundaries of the naval reservations in Porto Rico established in pursuance of the Act of July 1, 1902.

S. 8230, for the relief of Harold D. Childs.

S. 8292, providing for the completion by the Secretary of War of a monument to the memory of the American soldiers who fell in the battle of New Orleans at Chalmette, La.

S.R. 98, granting permission to Rear Admiral B. H. McCalla to accept a medal from the King of Great Britain and the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor of Germany.

APPROPRIATIONS, SECOND SESSION.

The following table shows the appropriations made by the Fifty-ninth Congress at its second session, just ended. The table was printed in connection with a speech by Representative Livingston:

	Estimates, 1908	Law, 1907-8	Law, 1906-7
Agriculture	\$7,954,680	\$9,447,290	\$9,930,440
Army	79,301,303	78,535,282	71,817,165
Diplomatic and consular	3,254,077	3,092,333	3,091,094
District of Columbia	11,598,222	10,454,118	10,138,672
Fortification	15,068,559	6,896,011	5,053,993
Indian	7,970,168	9,227,876	9,260,599
Legislative, etc.	31,215,525	32,094,013	29,681,919
Military Academy	2,389,283	1,929,703	1,664,707
Navy	115,444,950	98,958,007	102,091,670
Pension	138,243,000	145,937,000	140,245,500
Post-office	206,662,190	212,129,393	191,695,998
River and harbor	25,414,231	37,183,093	
Sundry civil	101,288,131	110,736,551	98,538,770
Total	745,804,323	756,622,674	673,210,530
Deficiencies	16,000,000	12,459,645	39,129,035
Total	761,804,323	769,082,319	712,339,566
Miscellaneous	31,500,000	1,000,000	27,173,299
Total, regular annual appropriations	793,304,323	770,082,319	739,512,865
Permanent annual appropriations	149,886,320	149,886,320	140,076,320
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations	943,190,643	919,968,639	879,589,185

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

The two houses of Congress came together on the Navy bill, March 1, the Senate accepting the action of the House in striking out the appropriation of \$50,000, to transform Port Royal, S.C., into a naval training station. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, tried his best to get his fellow Senators to stand with him in insisting upon the appropriation, but they were tired of the fight and did not care to risk the passage of the bill for this comparatively insignificant item. Mr. Tillman said: "When the House disagreed to it last summer and resisted the amendment, the Secretary of the Navy, after adjournment of Congress, by executive order transferred these buildings to the Bureau of Navigation, taking all the other bureaus out of any association or connection with Port Royal; and this \$50,000 is simply the money necessary to build the latrines and wash houses and prepare these buildings as barracks for the use of the recruits. This is one of the most economical and legitimate items of expenditure in the entire Naval Appropriation bill."

In the bill to satisfy certain claims arising under the Navy Department, as finally agreed upon by the two Houses, appears an item of \$483.00, to reimburse Capt. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., retired, the amount expended by him as disbursing officer at the naval station, Tutuila, in June, 1901, and checked against his account because the vouchers representing such expenditures have been lost.

The Senate on March 1 took up S. 509, granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U.S.A., retired, and finally passed the bill after a long debate in which many Senators took part. Mr. McCumber, as chairman of the Committee on Pensions, opposed the bill and was supported by other members of the committee. Explaining the general policy followed in pensions, he said that the bill as special legislation established a dangerous precedent and had therefore been reported adversely. Where special pension

legislation for a widow was asked the committee considered, first, the service of the husband; second, the widow's age; and finally her financial condition. Unless destitution would result except for act of Congress, the committee reported adversely. Original pensions should not be granted beyond the sum allowable if the death of the husband had occurred while in service—in this case \$30. It was shown, Mr. McCumber said, that Mrs. Hawley values her property at \$50,000, chiefly in stock of the Hartford Courant. General Hawley's record had been most honorable, but it was a question of a general principle. Mr. Scott, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Bulkley and others supported the bill, spreading upon the record the account of General Hawley's honorable service in the Civil War, his service in the Senate, and noting that while he had been placed upon the retired list by act of Congress he had lived only long enough to draw one month's pay. Like bills had occasionally been passed, it was noted. Mr. Carmack came to Mr. McCumber's support, saying that the general rule of destitution should govern all pensions, and that personal feeling for General Hawley should not govern. Mr. Aldrich said that special rewards had been granted to great soldiers, and that the Senate should show its appreciation of General Hawley's record. The bill was finally passed.

The Senate on March 1, and the House on Feb. 28, passed H.R. 23630, which authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Birchie O. Mahaffey, John A. Cleveland, and Traugott F. Keller as second lieutenants in the U.S. Army, notwithstanding the bar of age. They were among the five cadets of the class of 1902, U.S.M.A., discharged by War Department order, May 21, 1901, for insubordination or hazing. In 1905 General Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, favored the appointment of these dismissed cadets in the Army. Their ages in February were: Cleveland, thirty years and ten months; Mahaffey, twenty-nine years and seven months; and Keller, twenty-seven years and ten months. The age limit fixed by regulations for candidates for appointment as second lieutenants is twenty-seven years, but this is a matter of regulation, not of law, and the bill waives the age limit. The other two dismissed cadets, Henry L. Bowly and Raymond A. Linton, were designated for examination for appointment with the other civilian candidates at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in December last, but it appears that both had obtained satisfactory employment and did not desire the appointment.

The Senate on March 2 and the House on Feb. 28, passed H.J. Res. 236, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the Pocahontas Bell Association condemned historic metal, not to exceed 2,000 pounds in weight, to be used in casting a bell to be placed on the Virginia building at the Jamestown Exposition.

The Senate on March 3 passed S.R. 98, which grants permission to Rear Admiral B. H. McCalla, U.S.N., to accept the China war medal, with Pekin clasp, tendered to him by the King of Great Britain, and the Order of the Red Eagle, with swords, tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany. The resolution was passed by the House on March 4, Representative Cousins saying: "This officer is now in such precarious health by reason of very great and effective service rendered in the salvation of the city of San Francisco that his life is despaired of. He is the man who led the marines of the United States a few years ago from the shore to Peking and rescued, if I may say that, the minister and his family, who at that time were and had been in very great danger for many weeks. He is now in serious condition. The late recognition that is proposed by this resolution is merely a recognition by two distinguished nations, two of the then allies—Great Britain and Germany. I should like to have that great and noble man's heart thrilled by this one recognition before he dies."

The Senate passed on March 3, S. 8230, which authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Harold D. Childs, late midshipman, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, and to place him upon the retired list as such with three-fourths the pay of his grade. The House bill of like tenor, H.R. 22027, was taken up by the House on the same day and laid on the table, the Senate bill being then passed in its place. Mr. Foster explained in the House that Mr. Childs was graduated from the Naval Academy as a healthy man, but broke down under the strain and exposure of his two years' cruise. He was treated for pulmonary consumption at Fort Bayard, but on examination in October, 1905, was reported physically disqualified for appointment as ensign, and allowed to resign. The opinion of the Navy Department was quoted, that midshipmen who become disabled in line of duty while serving as officers at sea should have the benefit of the retirement laws in the same manner as other officers of the Navy.

The Senate on March 3 passed H.R. 25883, to reinstate Leonard Martin Cox in the corps of civil engineers of the Navy. Mr. Blackburn said: "This bill is very earnestly urged by the Navy Department. There are seven vacancies, to one of which it is proposed to reappoint this young officer. His value as an officer is attested by the department, and his reappointment, as provided for in the bill, is very earnestly urged." Mr. Blackburn had introduced a bill of like tenor in the Senate on March 2, as S. 8624. H.R. 25883 was also passed by the House on March 3. In the House Mr. Sherley said: "Mr. Cox was an engineer in the Navy, having come in from civil life. He served in the Navy for seven years, and retired from the Navy on account of his father's ill health. The Navy is very anxious to secure his services, and he is willing to re-enter the Service. He was in charge of the construction of the Cavite floating dock and the construction work on the drydock at the New York Navy Yard."

A bill granting a monthly pension of \$30 to the widow of Capt. Harry G. Trout, 2d U.S. Cav., was passed by the Senate on March 3.

The Senate passed on Feb. 28, S.R. 91, which provides that the period of service entitling an Army officer to retirement on his own application, as required by Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, shall include all service rendered by such officers as cadets at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., or subsequent to graduation therefrom, or to service as commissioned officers of the Navy, or to both. The House took up the resolution on March 2, but objection was made to its consideration.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7677) to appoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army and place him on the retired list, reported it without amendment on March 2.

The following proposed amendments to the General Deficiency bill were submitted to the Senate: By Mr. Burnham, to appropriate \$7,500 to pay L. K. Scott in full for royalty upon telescopic sights; by Mr. Burrows, to appropriate \$291.37 to pay the claim of Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., for credit on account of loss re-

sulting from the larceny and embezzlement by a clerk.

The House on Feb. 28 passed S. 5600, providing that Capt. William N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, detailed July 14, 1902, for duty at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., shall be held and considered as having been detailed under the Act of Nov. 3, 1893; also S. 5365, authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, Joseph Y. Porter, late a captain and assistant surgeon of the U.S. Army, to the position of lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general, and to place him on the retired list of the Army without pay as of that rank and the retired list is hereby increased for that purpose only: Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments, either heretofore or hereafter, shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act; also S. 6729, authorizing the President to appoint Webb C. Magliathin, a second assistant engineer in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, upon the occurrence of the first vacancy, provided he passes the required physical examination; also H.J. Res. 92, to permit José March Duplat, of Venezuela, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point.

The House on March 3 passed S. 6447, authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Acting Asst. Surg. George R. Plummer, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to take rank and position at the foot of the list, whenever, before the expiration of his present acting commission, he shall successfully pass the examination prescribed by law for the appointment of medical officers of this grade.

The House on March 3 passed S. 8119, to readjust the boundaries of naval reservations in Porto Rico.

The House on March 3 passed S. 1032, appropriating \$10,000 to aid in the completion of a monument at Monterey, Cal., to commemorate the taking possession of the Pacific coast by Commodore John D. Sloat, U.S.N. Also S.J. Res. 29, authorizing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal for the Stephenson Grand Army memorial, in Washington, D.C.; the bill appropriates \$10,000. Also S. 8292, appropriating \$25,000 for the completion by the Secretary of War of a monument to the memory of the American soldiers who fell in the battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812, at Chalmette, La.; the monument when completed to be in charge of the United States of 1770 and 1812. Also S. 8012, appropriating \$12,500, the State of Indiana appropriating a like amount, for a monument upon Tippecanoe battle ground, in Tippecanoe county, Ind., in honor of Gen. William Henry Harrison and the soldiers who composed the American Army in the battle of Tippecanoe on the seventh day of November, 1811.

The House took up on Feb. 28, but on objection did not pass, H.R. 25179, which transfers Comdr. William Wilcox White from the retired list to the active list of the Navy, as a lieutenant commander, to take rank next above Lieut. Comdr. Emil Theiss, as additional to the number of the grade. The House also took up, but did not pass, S. 4080, which also met objection in the Senate; it provides for placing David Robertson, sergeant, first class Hospital Corps, on the retired list of the Army.

Mr. Chapman presented to the House on March 4 a memorial of the Legislature of Illinois, for the relief of Major Joseph W. Wham, U.S. Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Explaining his objection to the bill, S. 7382, to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1906, which bill passed the Senate Feb. 2, Senator Lodge said: "After resolving that I would not vote for any more expositions, I voted for Omaha, I voted for St. Louis, I voted for Buffalo; these came the Charleston Exposition. I voted for that for several reasons, mainly because I was not willing to draw the line on a Southern city, and for another reason, Mr. President, peculiarly applicable to the city of Charleston, mainly because of its relation in history to the beginning of the struggle between the North and the South. I felt that at a time when we were absolutely united, of all Southern cities against which I would not vote to draw the line was Charleston. So when the proposition for the Jamestown Exposition came up I could not find it in my heart or any justification in my mind, in view of the policy upon which the Government had entered, to vote against that. * * * We have reached a point now when foreign governments are no longer interested in sending exhibits to them. It is an enormous expense for them to send such exhibits. Such expositions have been held so frequently that interest in them at home and abroad is failing. Expositions are valuable to a country largely in proportion to their rarity or to the care with which they are held at suitable intervals of time. But if we have a national exposition, a world's fair, every year or two, of course we can not expect foreign nations to go to the expense of sending great exhibits. The States themselves will become tired of making appropriations, and we shall find such expositions degenerating into merely a large expenditure of money from the treasury of the state where the exposition is held and from the Treasury of the United States."

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation for pensions for the year ending June 30, 1908, is \$145,000,000; the appropriation for Navy pensions to be taken from the income of the Navy pension fund so far as that will go. In addition \$900,000 is appropriated for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, \$72,000 for salaries of eighteen pension agents, clerk hire and other services \$435,000, for rent of New York office \$4,500, for inspection of agencies \$1,500, for stationery \$30,000—in all, \$146,143,000. The pension bill has the following provisos:

That hereafter the age of sixty-two years and over shall be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws; and provided further, That the benefits of the Act of Feb. 6, 1907, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," are hereby extended to include any person who served the period of time therein specified during the late Civil War or in the War with Mexico and who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the Acts of June 27, 1890, Feb. 15, 1895, and the joint resolution of July 1, 1902, or the Acts of Jan. 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and Feb. 17, 1897.

That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in securing the introduction of a bill or the passage thereof through Congress granting pension or increase of pension; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain any compensation for such services shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make inquiry and report to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session the effect of a reduction of the present pension laws, the prompt and efficient payment of pensioners, and the inconvenience to pensioners, if any, which would result from such reduction. This provision shall not be construed as interfering with or limiting the right or power of the President

under existing law in respect to reduction or consolidation of existing pension agencies.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL AS PASSED.

On page 572 of our paper of Jan. 19, 1907, appeared a list in detail of the appropriations in the Army bill as it passed the House, Jan. 10. None of these items was stricken from the bill or reduced in amount in the bill as it became a law. The following increases were made, however, chiefly due to the increase in the Artillery force: U. S. Service School, from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Pay of Line, with Service pay, from \$16,643,100 to \$17,877,434. Bureau of Insular Affairs, from \$5,500 to \$9,000. Dental surgeons, from \$56,160 to \$57,960. Contract surgeons, from \$300,000 to \$360,000. Milage to officers, from \$300,000 to \$350,000. Subsistence, from \$6,499,984.80 to \$6,832,761.15. Q. M. Department, regular supplies, from \$5,500,000 to \$6,500,000. Incidental expenses, from \$1,900,933.72 to \$1,944,016.72. Barracks and quarters, from \$2,000,000 to \$3,750,000. Transportation, from \$13,500,000 to \$14,500,000. Clothing, from \$3,000,000 to \$3,443,069.28. Medical supplies, from \$622,000 to \$644,286. Enlisted men employed on extra duty as switchboard operators at each interior post of the Army are to be allowed extra pay, \$8,000 in all; \$2,000 is allowed for flags for Memorial Day decoration, \$35,271.10 for the settlement of 236 approved claims, \$100,000 for land at Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.; \$4,000 for marking soldiers' graves in Cuba and China. The loan of tents to the Jamestown Exposition is authorized. The following are the provisions in the bill other than the routine ones:

Provided, That hereafter the Military Secretary's Department of the Army shall be known as the Adjutant General's Department, the senior in rank of the officers of said department shall be designated by the title of The Adjutant General, the other officers of the Department shall be designated by the title of Adjutant General, and The Military Secretary's Office of the War Department shall be known as the Adjutant General's Office.

Provided, That of the receipts of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System that have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, the sum of \$190,000 be, and the same is hereby, made available until expended for defraying the cost of such extensions and betterments of the system as may be approved by the Secretary of War, the extent of such extensions and the cost thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War: Provided further, That hereafter detailed estimates shall be submitted to Congress for any further extension of the cable or telegraph lines in the district of Alaska.

Provided, That hereafter all commissioned officers of the Army may transfer or assign their pay accounts, when due and payable, under such regulations and restrictions as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Provided, That when the office of Lieutenant General shall become vacant it shall not thereafter be filled, but said office shall cease and determine: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall affect the retired list.

Provided, That any officer or enlisted man of the Army who has been, or who may hereafter be, detailed for duty in connection with the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition shall, while actually engaged on such duty, be regarded as employed on public duty and entitled to allowances authorized by law or regulations for officers or enlisted men so employed.

Provided, That hereafter recruits and prison companies shall have non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and cooks of the number and grades allowed by law for companies of Infantry.

Provided, That no clerk, messenger, or laborer at headquarters of divisions, departments, or office of the Chief of Staff, shall be assigned to duty with any bureau in the War Department.

Provided, That when a vacancy of lieutenant colonel shall occur in the list of either permanent or detailed officers of that grade in the Military Secretary's Department, the officer now holding a permanent appointment with the rank of major in that department may be promoted to such vacancy.

Provided, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Army, whom he may consider especially well qualified, to act as principal assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and said principal assistant while acting under said detail shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major: And provided further, That the provisions of Section 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, with reference to the transfer of officers of the line to the departments of the staff for tours of service, shall apply to the vacancies created by this act and to the return of the officer so detailed to the line of the Army.

Provided, That officers who served creditably in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and who now hold the rank of brigadier general on the active list of the Army, having previously held that rank for three years or more, shall, when retired from active service, have the rank and retired pay of major general.

Provided, That hereafter the number of dental surgeons authorized by law shall be thirty-one, of which number one shall be detailed to the U. S. Military Academy.

Provided, That hereafter the emergency ration prescribed for use on emergent occasions shall, when issued, be furnished in addition to the regular ration under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army.

Provided further, That hereafter officers entrusted with the disbursement of funds for the subsistence of the Army are hereby authorized to keep, at their own risk, in the personal possession for disbursement, such restricted amounts of subsistence funds for facilitating payments of small amounts to public creditors as shall from time to time be authorized by the Secretary of War.

Provided, That hereafter the heat and light actually necessary for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men shall be furnished at the expense of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Provided, That hereafter no part of the moneys appropriated for use of the Quartermaster's Department shall be used in payment of extra duty pay for the Army Service men in the Quartermaster's Department at West Point.

Provided further, That Section 9 of an Act approved June 15, 1878 (Twenty-third Statutes at Large, page 151), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "That at all posts and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the United States officers may be furnished with quarters in kind in such public quarters, and not elsewhere, by the Quartermaster's Department, assigning to the officers of each grade respectively, such number of rooms as is stated in the following table, namely: Second lieutenants, two rooms; first lieutenants, three rooms; captains, four rooms; majors, five rooms; lieutenant colonels, six rooms; colonels, seven rooms; brigadier generals, eight rooms; major generals, nine rooms; lieutenant general, ten rooms: Provided further, That at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to the officer entitled to the same at a rate not exceeding \$12 per month per room."

Provided, That hereafter any military prison that the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the U. S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., or whom it is impracticable to send there, shall be regarded as a branch of the said U. S. Military Prison, and equally with it shall be subject to the laws relating thereto.

Provided, That estimates for the next fiscal year shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States covering trans-

portation of the Army and its supplies in one estimate, and hereafter no steamship in the transport service of the United States shall be sold or disposed of without the consent of Congress having been first had or obtained.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of using transports in any other Government work than the transportation of the Army, its supplies and employees; and when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War accommodations are available, transportation may be provided for the officers, enlisted men, employees, and supplies of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and for members and employees of the Philippine and Hawaiian governments, officers of the War Department, Members of Congress, other officers of the Government while traveling on official business, and without expense to the United States, for the families of those persons herein authorized to be transported, and when accommodations are available, transportation may be provided for general passengers to the island of Guam, rates and regulations therefor to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated \$725,000 shall be expended for boats for the seacoast Artillery service: Provided further, That leaves to be absent from the Philippine Islands, other than to return to the United States, which may be granted officers of the Army serving in said islands and sailing from Manila, shall be regarded as taking effect on the dates such officers reach Manila, and as terminating on the dates of their departure from Manila, in returning to their stations.

Provided, That not to exceed the following sums may be used in the erection and completion of modern sanitary hospitals at the posts named: \$50,000 at Fort Douglas, Utah; \$60,000 at San Juan, Porto Rico; \$45,000 at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; \$25,000 at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; \$35,000 at Fort Riley, Kan. For the reconstruction and repair of the powerhouse pertaining to the general hospital on the Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal., \$30,000, said sum to be made immediately available: Provided further, That the hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., for the treatment of tuberculosis, shall be opened to the treatment of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Provided, That this shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furlough.

Provided, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, contract for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane natives of the Philippine Islands serving in the Army of the United States at any asylum in the Philippine Islands in all cases which he is now authorized by law to cause to be sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, whenever a new type of small arm shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army, and when a sufficient quantity of such arms shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of any Regular and Volunteer forces that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war, to cause the organized militia of the United States to be furnished with small arms of the type so adopted, with bayonets and the necessary accoutrements and equipments, including ammunition therefor: Provided, That such issues shall be made in the manner provided in Section 13 of the Act approved Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes."

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense was approved March 2. The appropriations are as follows:

Modernizing old emplacements.....	\$ 100,000
Fire control stations and accessories.....	900,000
Searchlights for most important harbors.....	210,000
Protection, preservation and repair.....	200,000
Repairs, storm damages, and strengthening Southern forts, total not to exceed \$2,331,555.....	1,150,000
Plans for fortifications.....	5,000
Electric light and power plant, supplies, etc.....	49,000
Sea walls and embankments.....	25,000
Torpedo structures.....	10,000
Submarine mines and accessories.....	175,000
Armament of fortifications.....	2,324,000
Repairing damages to armament, Southern forts.....	30,878
Converting muzzle-loaders to breech-loaders.....	5,250
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.....	74,943
Submarine mines.....	250,000
Torpedo planter for Pacific coast.....	175,000
Fortifications in Insular Possessions.....	
Seacoast batteries in Hawaii.....	200,000
Seacoast batteries in Philippines.....	500,000
Fire control stations and accessories.....	100,000
Searchlights for important harbors.....	30,000
Submarine mines and accessories to be expended by Engineer Department.....	200,000
Seacoast cannon for coast defense.....	50,000
Inspecting instruments.....	2,500
Alteration and maintenance of Sea Coast Artillery.....	5,000
Submarine mines for insular seaports.....	205,400
Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.....	25,000

The bill repeals the act authorizing the issue of heavy guns and mortars to State troops at an expense of \$5,000 for each State. In the appropriation for insular defense it is "provided, that the Secretary of War is authorized to mount one 12-inch rifle to be procured out of appropriations made or to be made hereunder for the insular possessions, said gun being on hand in excess of the number of carriages provided for emplacements in the United States," and "the Chief of Ordnance, in conducting manufacturing or similar operations, is authorized to charge any indirect or general expense for labor or material therefor against any of the appropriations authorizing these operations in such manner as is most economical and efficient, provided that the methods adopted shall show that each of such appropriations bears its ratable share of the total amount of these expenses."

It is provided "that all material purchased under the foregoing provisions of this act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty."

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1908, contains the following items of general legislation:

"Provided, that cadets appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., for admission after the year 1907, may be admitted on the first day of March in place of the first day of June."

"For pay of one professor of ordnance and science of gunnery (lieutenant colonel), in addition to pay as major: Provided, that the position shall be filled by the detail of an officer of the Army, who, while so serving, shall have the title and status of other professors: Provided further, that the appropriation shall be immediately available."

"That the Secretary of War may detail an officer of the Medical Corps of the Army to the Military Academy as professor of military hygiene."

The appropriations are as follows:

Pay of permanent establishment.....	\$ 27,500
Pay of cadets.....	260,000
Extra pay of officers on detached service.....	28,900
Pay of enlisted force.....	139,035

Pay of civilians.....	62,000
Current and ordinary expenses.....	116,248
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses.....	54,935
Buildings and grounds.....	1,243,025

Of this last item \$1,200,000 is for continuing the work upon the enlargement and improvement of the buildings and grounds at West Point.

The civilians provided for in the bill are a teacher of music, two instructors in French, two in Spanish and two in fencing, etc.; one instructor in gymnastics, athletics and swimming; a librarian and his assistant, a superintendent of gas works, three engineers and two assistants, eleven firemen, three skilled mechanics, one assistant and two attendants, a draftsman, a custodian of academic building, a janitor and janitress, a plumber, assistant and helper, a scavenger, organist, superintendent of cemetery and an overseer of waterworks; a printer and his assistant, photographer and attendant, stenographer, two copyists, two typewriters and two attendants. Among the supplies provided for are two typewriters and an Edison oscillating mimeograph.

For erecting in Memorial Hall tablets to deceased officers entitling thereto whose families and friends may not be in a financial position to defray cost of same, \$300. For purchase of one counting machine for use in the office of the quartermaster and disbursing officer, United States Military Academy, and cabinet for same, to be immediately available and to be purchased without advertising, \$425. For expense of subsistence of cadets while attending the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each cadet in attendance, \$6,000 to be immediately available.

"The members of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to serve on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for the year 1907, are directed to investigate as to the advisability of maintaining a children's school at Government expense at said Academy, and to report their findings to the next session of Congress."

"Provided, that all technical and scientific supplies for the departments of instruction of the Military Academy shall be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may deem best."

USE OF TYPEWRITING IN CONTRACTS.

Cir. 5, Office of the Q. M. General, March 4, 1907.

The attention of officers of the Quartermaster's Department and officers doing duty therein is invited to the following opinion of the Judge-Advocate General of the Army, relative to the use of the typewriter in preparing contracts, by which they will be governed in the future. In addition to the necessity for proper drafting, due care will be observed to secure thorough agreement in text of the several co-ordinate numbers of contracts, as well as neat and accurate clerical work.

In the opinion of this office there is no legal objection to the use of the typewriter in preparing bonds, leases and other contracts. It is understood that first impressions from the typewriter, using the approved indelible ribbons, are regarded as being as permanent and indestructible as pen writing. As stated in the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 25, 1900 (copy herewith): "The indelible ribbons contain both carbon and oil, a composition which thoroughly penetrates the paper, and the permanency of impressions made from them cannot be doubted." It is also stated therein that duplicates by means of carbon paper, commonly called "carbon copies," are not considered permanent, as any great amount of handling destroys their legibility. It is thought that this objection to carbon copies would not hold if such copies were always made under favorable conditions, that is, with good carbon paper and typewriting papers adapted to the purpose. The use of carbon paper in filling out forms, however, is believed to be objectionable, both because the paper of these forms is not suited to carbon copies and because of the difficulty in making the work "register." As stated above, there is no legal objection to the use of the typewriter in filling out these forms; and any objections due to carelessness of operators should be overcome by a more careful verification of their work; rather than by requiring the forms to be filled out by hand.

GEORGE B. DAVIS, J. A. General.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Assignments of battleships and armored cruisers to navy yards for docking and repairs were made this week as follows: To navy yard, Boston, Mass., the Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Vermont and Tennessee; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., the Alabama, Ohio, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Washington; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., the Kearsarge, Maine, Georgia, Kansas and Indiana; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., the Kentucky, Minnesota, Virginia, Louisiana and Iowa. The above assignment of vessels, for periodic dockings and repairs, is permanent, and such changes as may be found necessary will be made only upon the completion of the regular yearly overhauling of the ships concerned.

The Don Juan de Austria has been ordered placed out of commission at Portsmouth, N.H., and Commander Braunsreuther and other officers ordered detached.

The battleship Virginia was taken out of drydock at the navy yard, New York, March 4, and will leave the yard about March 15, when it is expected the Louisiana will also depart. The Virginia is the first of the large ships of the Navy to be equipped with twenty-four-inch submerged torpedo tubes. She has also been fitted out with the latest improved system of fire control.

The drill book "Ship and Gun Drills" has been amended in so far that the permanent crews of 3-inch guns shall consist of three men, and guns of smaller caliber than 3-inch, of two men; the men to make up full crews for the secondary battery guns to be detailed from battle stations not manned for torpedo defense.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on Feb. 21, the following races were pulled and sailed: Belmont Cup, standard Navy racing cutters; Department Pulling Trophy, cutters, gigs, whaleboats, dinghies. On Feb. 22: Pensacola Cup Race and the Department Sailing Trophy. All the ships present participated, and all races were won by the Indiana. On March 2 the race for the Battenberg Cup was to be held.

The old bell of the frigate Minnesota was taken to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 6, to be placed on the new battleship Minnesota.

The new United States battleship Vermont was formally placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, March 4, with Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette the executive officer in temporary command, pending the arrival of Capt. William P. Potter.

The new U. S. battleship Minnesota was placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, March 7, under the command of Capt. John Hubbard.

The experimental firing of torpedoes being carried on at Key West, Fla., under the direction of the Naval Bu-

reau of Ordnance, is making satisfactory progress, and is resulting in the improvement of the new type of torpedo. Many of the imperfections that have been discovered have been corrected, and those torpedoes will now run a distance of 3,500 yards at a speed of 26 knots.

A handsome silver service will shortly be presented to the U.S.S. Georgia by the various cities and towns of the state after which the ship is named. Atlanta and Savannah will give candelabra valued at \$1,000 each; Columbus will present a centerpiece to cost about the same; Augusta, Athens, Macon and Americus will contribute compotes costing about \$250 each, and forty-eight of the smaller towns will each give a cup. The name of each town will be engraved on the piece it presents. The service will be turned over to the battleship at the Jamestown Exposition on Georgia Day, early in June.

The court appointed for the trial of Paymaster John Irwin, jr., U.S.N., assembled at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Feb. 28. Paymaster Irwin is charged with embezzlement, the one specification under it an alleged shortage of \$1,300, when his books as paymaster of the naval transport Lawton were examined by Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield, inspector general, last October; the second charge, neglect of duty, with six specifications, regarding the failure to make proper returns within the twenty days allowed by law; third, charge of rendering false accounts, with but one specification; and the fourth charge, failure to obey the lawful order of the Secretary of the Navy, with one specification attached thereto. Paymaster Irwin is represented by Hon. Theodore A. Bell, formerly of Congress, and Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., as counsel. The accused officer has pleaded not guilty to all the charges and the specifications thereof and from the testimony brought out during the first two days of the trial it would appear that the prosecution would have a difficult case to prove against him. At the opening of the court the defense challenged Surgeon Dunbar as a member, on the ground that observations made and expressed by him during the time Paymaster Irwin had been under treatment at the hospital, following the receipt of the orders relieving him from duty, were such that he could not be an impartial judge in the present trial. After due deliberation by the court, however, Surgeon Dunbar was allowed to retain his seat. The prosecution's chief evidence has consisted of the reports made by Pay Director Littlefield at the time he examined the books of the Lawton, reports which have been strenuously objected to by the defense, owing to the fact that they show a discrepancy of \$1,100, it being stated on one that there was a shortage of \$2,400, and in the second that the shortage amounted to but \$1,300—all of which, however, was made good by the accused officer. The reports have also been objected to on the ground that Pay Director Littlefield should appear as a witness in person, thus giving the defense the right to prove, by cross examination, what he based his report upon, and if said report were accurate; and further objection was made on the ground that the reports have not been properly verified, nor have they been forwarded under the seal of the United States as required by law. So far the court has failed to throw out the reports as demanded by the defense, although upholding their objections in regard to certain telegrams, signed Littlefield, which the prosecution has sought to introduce. Pay Director Littlefield is at present in Europe on leave. At the second day's session P.A. Paymr. Henry deF. Mel took his seat as assistant judge advocate.

Officers of the Navy who have been on recruiting duty and spent considerable sums in expenses for which it was impossible to obtain reimbursement, are now to receive their money. Under the law as it has stood for some years, officers traveling in recruiting parties over distances not repeated or in the same vicinity, have been paid mileage, notwithstanding the fact that for considerable portions of their service they were living at hotels and spending much more than mileage amounted to, and many of these officers were also attached to ships and ought to have received, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Engard case, sea pay. Their claims for the difference between sea and shore pay have been held up in the auditor's office because a readjustment would involve opening up this mileage question and a possible check against the officers. The general deficiency bill just passed by Congress contains the following provision: "The Auditor for the Navy Department is authorized and directed to allow, in lieu of mileage, in the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Navy while on duty with traveling recruiting parties under orders of the Secretary of the Navy between June 2, 1902, and Aug. 31, 1904, actual and necessary expenses incurred by them while in the performance of their duties and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, in all cases, whether the travel was or was not repeated: Provided, that where settlements have been made and the officers have been charged the Auditor is hereby directed to resettle said accounts in accordance with this act and refund to any such officers the amounts they may have deposited or that may have been deducted from their claims out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." This will allow all of these claims to be readjusted. The attorneys, Messrs. King, state that these will be advanced as rapidly as possible in the Auditor's office.

In the future when warships anchor off the north shore of Staten Island, N.Y., there will be a decent landing for small boats provided at St. George. This will be a great improvement over the dilapidated old "man-of-war landing" at Tompkinsville, and will be much more convenient. A landing stage is to be provided at St. George, and the men-of-war lying off the Tompkinsville anchorage will so time their boat schedules as to connect with the municipal ferry service to New York. This will do away with the waiting for the irregular trains of the Staten Island Rapid Transit, and officers and men can leave and rejoin their ships much more easily and save a great deal of time.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has formally issued the order consolidating the Asiatic, Philippine and Pacific Squadrons of the Navy in one fleet to be known as the Pacific Fleet. The fact that they were to be consolidated was announced several weeks ago in the JOURNAL. The consolidation is in line with the policy of the General Board which, following the close of the Russo-Japanese war, consolidated the vessels of the United States into two fleets on the theory that in case of war, although the enemy might gain a temporary advantage by the absence of an American naval force at any given point of its possessions, in the end it would be successful through concentration. The order issued this week does not contemplate sending any battleships to the Pacific, and it has been authoritatively announced at the Department that none will be sent until the number of that type of ship in the Navy has been increased sufficiently to warrant their organization elsewhere than in the Atlantic.

In addition to the cruiser Varese, Italy will send the battleships Benedetto Brin and Regina Elena to attend the Jamestown Exposition in April.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf announced on Thursday that the court of inquiry in the case of the grounding of

the battleship Connecticut in Target Bay, Culebra Island, had recommended that Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., be court-martialed. The Secretary added that he had not yet acted upon the recommendation. The accident occurred early in January and no explanation of it has ever been made by the Department.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. Sailed March 6 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Conden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

YANCKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherard. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Senton Schroeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. Arrived March 7 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Sixth Division.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John O. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived March 4 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived Feb. 27 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Squadron.

Seventh Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Cruising off the coast of Central America.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Eighth Division.

PRAIRIE, C.G., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived March 4 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived March 8 at Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 10 guns. Comdr. William Brannanreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Placed out of commission March 7.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla (except Hopkins), in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow. At San Diego, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Acapulco, San Salvador.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Diego, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Sailed March 5 from San Diego, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived March 7 at San Diego, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement, Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Feb. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed March 5 from the naval station, Cavite, P.I., for Woosung, China.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed March 5 from the naval station, Cavite, P.I., for Woosung, China.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed March 5 from the naval station, Cavite, P.I., for Woosung, China.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed March 5 from the naval station, Cavite, P.I., for Woosung, China.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. Arrived March 5 at Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At Chingwangtao, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. Arrived March 8 at Hong Kong, China.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmora. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Woosung, China.

Fourth Division.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Midshipman George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PANAY, G., 5 guns. Midshipman Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Midshipman Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At Woosung, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement, Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement, James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement, Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement, Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement, W. S. Seecombe, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gilles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Feb. 28 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Aden, Arabia. The following is the itinerary of the ship en route home: Arrive Aden March 11, leave March 13; arrive Suez March 20, leave March 21; arrive Port Said March 23, leave March 24; arrive Naples March 28, leave April 1; arrive Gibraltar April 6, leave April 9; arrive League Island April 24. Upon the vessel's arrival at League Island she will be placed out of commission. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y., while the Baltimore is en route home.

BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. In reserve at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement, Richard J. Easton, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. William K. Gise. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived March 6 at Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. James F. Carter. Arrived March 3 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriweather, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. Arrived March 4 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat) 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S. Capt. John Hubbard ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Ordered placed in commission.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PEORIA, Btan. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btan. John J. Holden. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btan. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George E. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Berolletto. Capt. William P. Potter ordered to command. Placed in commission March 4 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Btan. John S. Croghan. Sailed March 3 from New Orleans, La., for Memphis, Tenn. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MORRIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PLUNA (tender to submarines). Chief Btan. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PLUNGER (submarine). Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

SLEETPO (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. De-frees. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; Destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Btan. William Martin. At Welaka, Fla. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the training station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (iron ship). Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Templem M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.G., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1907.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Thomas B. Howard to be a captain from Feb. 24, 1907, vice Tilley, promoted.

P.A. Paymr. Francis J. Painter, retired, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a paymaster on the retired list of the Navy,

with the rank of lieutenant, from June 29, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

Professor of Mathematics Harry McL. P. Huse to be a commander on the active list from Feb. 25, 1907, to take rank next after Comdr. William L. Rogers, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 15, 1907.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 28, 1907.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer to be a captain from Feb. 18, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Snowden to be a commander from Feb. 8, 1907.

Capt. Seth M. Ackley to be a rear admiral from Feb. 24, 1907.

Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley to be a rear admiral from Feb. 24, 1907.

Second Lieut. John H. White to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Nov. 29, 1906.

Boatswain John C. Thompson, retired, to be a chief boatswain, to rank with but after ensign, on the retired list of officers of the Navy, from June 29, 1906.

MEMORANDA 71, FEB. 1, 1907, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the following:

One-fourth additional pay for the time a hospital steward is detained in the Service beyond the expiration of his enlistment is authorized.

The ratification by the Secretary of the Navy of the act of a paymaster in settling accounts at a place other than the one specified in original orders places the pay officer in the same status as though he had been originally ordered there for their settlement. He is therefore entitled to commutation of quarters for the authorized period.

An allotment cannot be registered and charged against an account while the person is still in debt (except authorized advance) to the United States.

A naval surgeon detailed for shore duty in Cuba in addition to nominal duties aboard ship is entitled to the regular pay of his rank, with ten per centum additional.

An officer assigned to duty at a station where enlisted men are serving, whose orders do not show that he has been assigned to any special duty which would separate him from the troops there, is not on duty "without troops," and is, therefore, not entitled to commutation of quarters.

The Act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 554), does not give a Navy chaplain with the rank of captain the pay of a captain of the Navy, but allows him to retain that rank. The highest pay of a chaplain in the Navy authorized by this act is that of a lieutenant commander of the Navy. A retired chaplain with rank of captain of the Navy on active duty under the Act of June 7, 1900, is, while so employed, entitled to the full allowance of a major in the Army.

A pay clerk, who has performed travel under orders, and completed his journey, is not entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred after his arrival at his destination, as he is no longer in the status of a traveler.

Enlisted men in the Navy who are qualified under the terms of General Order No. 34, of Nov. 28, 1906, should be paid the higher rate of pay thereby provided.

Naval officers on the retired list who were advanced in rank by Act of Congress of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 554), and who are employed on active duty under orders of the Navy Department, are not entitled to receive the active-duty pay and allowances of officers on the active list of the rank to which they have been advanced, as such pay and allowances are not those of officers of the active list of the grades from which they were retired.

A disbursing officer having made payments in accordance with decisions of the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury construing the act governing them, is protected as to such payments by said decisions and the amounts so paid cannot be disallowed in his accounts upon a different construction of law.

Officers and men of the U.S.M.C., who landed from a ship of the Navy and actually performed shore service in Cuba, are entitled for the performance of such duty to the ten and twenty per cent. increase of pay, respectively, provided by the Acts of June 30, 1902, and June 12, 1906.

Payment of commuted ration money of enlisted men of the Navy to commissary of officers' messes on shore is not authorized.

The language of the executive order of Nov. 27, 1906 (promulgated in G.O. No. 34, dated Nov. 28, 1906) is clear and explicit and does not provide for any increase of pay except for those who re-enlist on or after Nov. 27, 1906, the date of the order.

The twenty per cent. increase on the sum allowed as compensation for service, to enlisted men of the Marine Corps, as messmen while stationed in the Philippine Islands, is authorized.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 1.—Lieut. R. Williams additional duty on board Florida.

Lieut. J. B. Gay detached Cleveland; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Dolphin.

Ensign R. S. Holmes additional duty on board Florida.

Midshipmen W. F. Lafrenz, R. B. Horner, F. R. King, and J. B. Earle to the Milwaukee.

Midshipman E. Lando en route to Asiatic Station.

Act. Asst. Surg. L. H. Schwerin to additional duty on the Florida.

Paymr. W. T. Camp detached St. Louis; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. A. M. Pippin detached duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to the St. Louis.

Paymr. Clk. J. A. Rebentisch appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on Chattanooga approved.

Paymr. Clk. E. F. Delaney appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on the St. Louis revoked.

Paymr. Clk. W. H. Crap appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Vermont.

MARCH 2.—Comdr. W. Brannerseuther detached duty in command of Don Juan de Austria when placed out of commission and wait orders.

Lieut. F. L. Oliver detached Don Juan de Austria when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. L. Sandoz detached Don Juan de Austria when placed out of commission; to Dixie as executive officer.

Lieut. A. Buchanan detached Tennessee; to duty as aide on the staff of the commander of the Fourth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from June 7, 1906.

Ensign W. F. Halsey and Ensign C. R. P. Rodgers detached Don Juan de Austria when placed out of commission; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty in connection with the crew of the Kansas and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Midshipmen C. W. Croese, E. B. Walker and C. McC. McGill to the Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. Shaw commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 28, 1906.

Passed Asst. Surg. B. F. Jenness commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Nov. 11, 1906.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer detached Denver; to duty at Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. Stepp detached Don Juan de Austria; to Denver.

Asst. Paymr. W. G. Neill detached Don Juan de Austria when placed out of commission; to duty as assistant to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Btan. H. T. Johnson detached Farragut; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gun. F. E. Merdith detached duty with reserve torpedo flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

War. Mach. A. Schulze to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for duty in connection with South Dakota.

Paymr. Clk. O. W. Mercier appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on Cincinnati approved.

MARCH 4.—Comdr. F. W. Coffin to duty in command of Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. Comdr. U. T. Holmes detached Dixie; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. Webster detached duty at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Prairie as executive officer.

Paymr. Clk. E. F. Delaney appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board St. Louis.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., March 4, 1907.

Lieut. C. T. Owens detached Colorado; to home.

Midshipman W. E. Hall detached Chattanooga; to treatment at naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Ensign J. W. Hayward, detached Chattanooga; to treatment at naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Mate M. Bathke detached Cavite Station; to Wompatuck.

MARCH 5.—Midshipman O. Bartlett detached from the Virginia; to the Vermont.

Midshipman H. T. Dyer detached Tennessee; to the Vermont.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty at that yard.

War. Mach. C. Allen detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to the Louisiana.

MARCH 6.—Lieut. J. B. Gay commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from June 7, 1906.

Paymr. W. L. Wilson to treatment in the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Btan. A. O. Larsen discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., and granted two months' leave abroad.

Paymr. Clk. A. C. Burke appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

MARCH 7.—Rear Admiral S. M. Ackley, Rear Admiral B. F. Tilley, Capt. F. E. Sawyer, Capt. T. B. Howard, Comdr. H. McL. P. Huse, and Comdr. T. Snowden commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez detached command Perry; wait orders.

Lieut. R. Williams detached Florida; to Indian Head.

Lieut. M. H. Simons detached Lancaster, League Island, aide commandant of that yard.

Ensign R. S. Holmes detached Florida; to Washington Bureau of Ordnance.

Asst. Surg. R. Hayden, Asst. Surg. E. V. Vals, Asst. Surg. F. W. Smith appointed March 5.

A.A. Surg. L. H. Schwerin detached Florida; to Norfolk Naval Hospital.

Chief Btan. E. M. Isaac to Franklin, Norfolk.

First Lieut. J. H. White, U.S.M.C., commissioned Nov. 29, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. C. A. Davis resignation accepted March 9, 1907.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 2.—First Lieut. John W. McClaskey, retired, granted one month's extension of leave with permission to visit the Isthmus of Panama.

Second Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte to duty with marine detachment for service on board U.S.S. Vermont.

MARCH 4.—1st Lieut. Frank F. Robards to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in command of detachment of marines for service with 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines in Cuba, to sail from Newport News, Va., in Army transport of March 22, 1907, upon completion of which to return to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., via Army transport, in command of detachment of marines transferred from 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines, to the marine barracks, Norfolk, after which to return to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and resume duties at marine barracks there.

First Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley to proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty as assistant to officer in charge, Marine Corps recruiting office.

MARCH 6.—2d Lieut. John D. Nevin detached from U.S.S. Rhode Island, and report in person to brigadier general commandant.

Major John A. Lejeune granted leave from March 5 to 28, 1907, inclusive.

MARCH 7.—Capt. Logan Feland detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report to commandant that station, as officer detailed to command marine detachment for service on board U.S.S. Minnesota.

First Lieut. Nelson F. Vulte detached from marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and ordered to duty in command of marine detachment on board U.S.S. Lancaster.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 1.—Chief Engr. J. R. Daily to proceed to Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor, having attained the age of sixty-four years, is retired from active service.

MARCH 2.—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels granted sick leave not to exceed ten days.

Chief Engr. C. F. Nash to proceed to Bayonne, N.J., on inspection duty.

MARCH 5.—2d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, upon the expiration of leave, detached from the Boutwell, and placed waiting orders temporarily.

Constr. W. C. Besseville, jr., to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

MARCH 6.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister granted thirty days' leave with permission to leave the United States.

First Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell, upon expiration of leave, placed waiting orders temporarily; preparatory orders to the Forward.

Capt. A. J. Henderson, commissioned a captain to rank from March 2, 1907, vice Capt. E. C. Chaytor, retired.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commissioned a first lieutenant, to rank from March 2, 1907, vice 1st Lieut. A. J. Henderson, promoted.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

BOUTWELL—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission for winter.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GOLDEN HAT—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.

ITASCA—At Newport News, Va. Repairing.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission for winter.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Ote. New York.

MANNING—Lieut. W. W. Joyner. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—Detroit, Mich. Out of commission for winter.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Port Townsend, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. At Wilmington, N.C.

THESTIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission for winter.

WINDOM—Capt. F. W. Thompson. At Galveston, Texas.

WINNABIMET—Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. E. P. Berthoff. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. J. H. Brown. At Portland, Me.

THE GRAFTON FUND.

From Fort Assiniboine, Mont., forwarded by 1st Lieut. H. W. Parker, subscription of officers and enlisted men as follows:

Officers, 2d Cav., \$21, from: Col. F. West, Lieut. Col. L. P. Hunt, Chaplain D. L. Fleming, Capt. F. G. Irwin, J. S. Winn, W. F. Clark, J. J. Boniface, Lieuts. H. W. Parker, M. C. Mumma, W. R. Pope, H. R. Smalley, M. L. Love, J. R. Harris, Vet. W. V. Lusk, Contract Surg. F. H. Mills, Contract Dental Surg. C. J. Long.

Detachment Post, N.-C. Staff, \$3.50, from: Ord. Sergt. W. B. Rose, Coms. Sergt. E. Hodge, Q.M. Sergt. H. F. Fredeman, Sergt. H. Badgery, retired.

Regimental N.-C. Staff, 2d Cav., \$3.50, from: Sergt. Major A. Kilton, Coms. Sergt. F. Pierson, Q.M. Sergt. G. Erick, Sqn. Sergt. Major J. S. Spengler, Color Sergts. J. J. McCarthy, J. Conway.

Band, 2d Cav., \$9.25, from: Chief Tp. W. C. Twitty, Drum Major D. A. Rodrick, Sergt. J. Krausz, Corps. E. Johnson, J. H. Emerson, J. Fromback, J. H. Ward, F. Hartman, F. Janusz, Pts. J. Bernstein, W. George, W. Gribbi, A. Paul, G. L. Houghtaling, A. Streitmater, J. Musa, A. Crispy, P. H. Grimstead.

Hospital Corps, \$4.75, from: Sergt. G. E. Aul, Pts. (first class) J. Rich, G. R. Lester, Pts. J. J. Doughney, E. Dickson, O. Rautenkraus, S. J. Start, E. Stow.

Troop A, 2d Cav., \$14.50, from: First Sergt. P. Zarr, Q.M. Sergt. C. Quick, Sergts. E. L. Dixon, G. T. Lamar, L. Czyzewski, W. Pierce, G. W. Moore, G. C. Howard, Corps. J. W. Hines, J. F. Denow, E. Walter, M. D. White, P. A. Sutherland, H. Erickson, S. Madison, Cook W. F. Downs, Tp. S. C. W. Grace, H. Jones, Farr, F. E. Lewis, Blks. E. P. Kirkendall, Wagn. G. G. Merrill, Sdr. C. M. Atwood, Pts. H. V. Allen, J. W. Babbitt, J. Behnke, L. Burnett, R. E. Deshazer, S. H. Easter, A. W. Edwards, W. H. Fisher, G. N. Harris, J. Heisler, E. C. Houlihan, E. J. Howard, L. J. Jules, J. J. Lyman, N. McIntyre, A. M. McIntosh, W. R. McKinley, O. Meyenburg, T. Modecky, John Mullally, S. Norwicki, H. Patterson, S. S. Powers, J. A. Randel, D. A. Riggins, L. G. Shoup, H. F. Suver, N. O. Thompson.

Troop B, 2d Cav., \$18.25, from: Q.M. Sergt. R. B. Ricker, Sergts. A. O. Carpenter, F. R. Guyon, A. Beck, J. T. Wilson, J. M. Hoffman, R. V. O'Grady, Corps. J. Schell, E. T. Hansen, E. O'Gureck, Tp. C. H. Johnson, Cooks F. Chocholusek, F. J. Hellman, Sadd. W. H. Chicken, Pts. V. Allen, E. K. Bailey, A. Candee, J. J. Crawford, M. J. Danbury, J. Dumas, G. A. Dunn, J. O. Fazenbaker, J. Feiereisen, B. Gaski, H. Gehring, G. W. Goe, A. S. Haynes, L. R. King, W. A. Lehmyer, G. W. McVey, C. C. Miller, J. O'Halloran, W. C. Oswalt, M. R. Parker, W. Van Camp.

Troop C, 2d Cav., \$8.50, from: First Sergt. C. Hull, Sergts. C. Killen, W. H. Weaver, R. G. Blake, T. J. Walsh, Corps. W. G. Crumley, C. E. Devanion, C. H. Backus, Cook C. Nejedley, Blks. L. Krainik, Tp. C. Davis, Pts. H. A. Mosser, E. V. Lindquist, J. W. Appleby, J. W. Gately, C. Adfield, C. Smedley, W. P. Jackson, W. H. Straub.

Troop D, 2d Cav., \$23.75, from: First Sergt. M. Strickland, Sergts. S. D. Carter, P. Murray, F. C. Gallagher, D. S. Bester, Corp. M. J. Ryan, Sadd. A. H. Aidler, Wag. J. O'Connell, Pts. Victor Bielefeld, H. Bopp, W. Brown, D. Carson, H. O. Deal, W. J. Casey, J. Conway, E. J. Hannigan, H. E. Hannah, C. B. Jones, W. E. Katzman, H. P. Lare, H. O. Reed, W. E. Thomas, W. J. Tyrrell, E. M. Huff.

Total from Fort Assiniboine, \$107.

From Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., \$25, forwarded by Capt. D. W. Ketcham, A.C., from: Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Lieut. J. B. Taylor, Capt. E. A. Greenough, Capt. W. C. Davis, Capt. D. W. Ketcham, Lieut. E. H. DeArmond, Lieut. G. B. Hanna, Lieut. J. O'Neil, A.C.; Chaplain P. J. Hart, Col. J. A. Lundeen, Lieut. T. Campbell, Lieut. R. W. Briggs, Major J. W. Ruckman.

From officers of Fort Sill, Okla., \$17.50.

From Fort Clark, Tex., forwarded by Capt. C. S. Babcock, 1st Cav., \$96.55, from: Officers, \$13.75; N.-C. Staff, \$7.25; Troops B, \$11.75; C, \$1; D, \$7.50; I, \$2; K, \$9; L, \$25; M, \$16.05; Hospital Corps, \$3.25.

From Governors Island, N.Y., \$3.50, forwarded by Sergt. C. Boelsterli, for Signal Corps detachment.

From the N.-C. Staff, 22d Inf., and Post N.-C. Staff, Fort McDowell, Cal., forwarded by Capt. L. T. Richardson, \$4.50, from: Commissary Sergeants Wallenstein, Headley, Q.M. Sergeants Benjamin, Campbell, Electrician Sergeant Bridgens, Sergeant Major Janz, Color Sergeants Ulmer, Koch, Battalion Sergeant Major Gilligan.

From Key West Barracks, Fla., forwarded by D. T. Connor for: 9th Band, A.C., \$3.75; 122d Co., C.A., \$8.55; total, \$12.30.

From Fort McIntosh, Tex., forwarded by Lieut. H. A. Wiegstein, 25th Inf., \$21.50, from officers and men of Companies I, K, L and M, 25th Inf.

From headquarters, 27th Inf., Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, \$14.50, forwarded by Capt. T. W. Darrah, from: Capt. W. C. Wren, Chaplain G. D. Rice, Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, Capt. W. T. Bates, Lieut. G. W. Maddox, Capt. J. Robertson, Lieut. G. C. Shaw, Capt. T. W. Darrah.

From Morro Barracks, Santiago, Cuba, from Capt. H. R. Lee, for officers and N.-C. Staff of the 11th Inf., \$18.

From headquarters, Department of Colorado, Denver, Colo., \$5, forwarded by Lieut. Col. T. F. Davis, military secretary, from: Col. E. B. Moseley, Capt. C. H. Arnold, Lieuts. J. De Camp Hall, Lieut. R. P. Rifenberck, jr.

From Camp Columbia, Cuba, \$8.03, forwarded by Lieut. H. C. Williams, A.C., from: Capt. C. S. Bartlett, Lieuts. W. McK. Lambdin, H. C. Williams, R. Davis, G. A. Morrow, W. M. Wilhelm, E. W. Wildrick.

From Fort Flagler, Wash., forwarded by Capt. H. W. Butner, A.C., for officers and men of the 106th Co., C.A., \$61.

From Fort Walla Walla, Wash., \$33.40, forwarded by Col. E. A. Godwin, 14th Cav., made up as follows: Troop 14th Cav., \$8.65, from: Captain Gray, 1st Sergt. McCabe, Q.M. Sergeant Jackson, Sergeants Nutting, Werth, Sorrells, Hagan, Corporals Sullivan, Mills, Jackson, Farrier, Bruckart, Privates Alden, Gerstenzang, Tripp. Officers at Fort Walla Walla, \$14, from Captains Carter, Howard, Pope, Crcsby, Collins, Lieutenants Schultz, McKenney, Ellis, Weyrauch, Veterinarian Peter. Post and Regimental N.-C. Staff, \$2.75, from: Sergt. Major Dayhuff, Commissary Sergeants Trenkle, Allen, Q. M. Sergeant Garrison, Chief Musician Ostermann, Color Sergeants Siebenmann, Stewart, Squadron Sergeant Major Palmer, Ordnance Sergeant Fitzgerald. Members of 14th Cav. band, \$3. Colonel Godwin, 14th Cav., \$5.

From headquarters, Army of Cuban Pacification Marianso, Havana, Cuba, forwarded by Lieut. E. Davis, military secretary, for following persons living at Soledad, Cuba: Mr. E. Atkins, \$19.50; L. F. Hughes, \$2; F. Coombs, \$1; Capt. H. C. Smith, 15th Cav., \$2; total, \$24.52.

From Capt. L. Halstead, 6th Inf., \$5.50, for the recruiting party, U.S.A., at Huntington, W. Va.

From Grand Rapids, Mich., forwarded by C. Armen-

Seasoned Bonds

For Investment

The judicious investment of surplus funds so as to assure perfect safety of principal invested and steady income, is a problem confronting every man whose earnings exceed his living requirements.

There are numerous channels of investment as distinguished from speculation—but none offer as great safety and convenience to Service people, with little time for business detail, as "seasoned bonds."

Upon request we shall be pleased to mail circular AN-1, listing at net prices a variety of high-grade Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds, which we own and offer. They may be had in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000—yields ranging from 3.37 to 6 per cent.

N. W. HALSEY & CO., Bankers

NEW YORK	PHILADELPHIA	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO
49 Wall Street	Real Est. Trust Bldg.	152 Monroe St.	413 Montgomery Street

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., March 5, 1907.

Dave Fultz, who is coaching the baseball squad, has the task of turning out a team from a squad composed in the main of players with little experience. The veterans have been graduated and the chances are that the new men will put more life in the work than the old players did during the last season. The development of a strong pitching staff is the greatest task. Only Van Auker and Lamphire have pitched for the Navy in match games before. Both have done good work, but have never shown exceptional ability. It is likely that they will develop with more work. Harris and Meade are two fourth classmen who have had experience on school teams. It had been hoped that Douglas, captain of next year's football team, would help out, as he is a strong pitcher, but the operation upon the leg that he injured in football has rendered that impossible. Dague, the fast end, is also a pitcher, but he will not come out for the nine this season. There will not be much difficulty in securing a capable catcher, as both Humbach and Stiles have had experience on the Navy nine. Other candidates are Jones and Chew, and Meyer, the football guard. One may be used at first base, and other candidates there are Hickey and Green. Bacon, last year's second baseman, is out for the team again. Other infield candidates are Clark, Gillam, Byrne, Dressel and Purnell, all of whom have had experience on second or class teams. An entirely new outfield will have to be developed, and among the most promising candidates are Tipton, a brother of the great West Point center of some years ago; Lange, who attracted attention as a football player last season; Harris, Nordfeet, Pugh and Hughtlett, Benjamin R. Lombard, who played third base last season, has been elected captain and will fill the same position, it is expected. He will return from sick leave shortly, and in the meantime Frederick T. Van Auker is acting captain.

There is an understanding between the Navy Department and the Naval Academy authorities, which, though oral, is thought to be conclusive, that hereafter midshipmen will remain at the Naval Academy for the full four-year course, and that the classes will graduate in June, the regular time. The early graduation of the different classes of midshipmen began in 1899, being made necessary by the great increase in the Navy and the corresponding need of officers. Since that year the date of the graduation has been fixed in different ways. In most cases the classes have simply been sent away in February of the same year in which they would have graduated, thus shortening the course by one term. In one or two cases certain midshipmen have been given their diplomas a year in advance, thus making two graduations in one year—in February and June.

The midshipmen oarsmen have ordered an eight-oared shell of cedar. It will be sixty feet long and cost \$600. It is to be finished by March 15. The midship crew has accepted for the freshmen a race with the Cascadia Preparatory School, of Ithaca, N.Y., on June 1. The Cascadia is champion of prep. schools in the East.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, with his office force, papers and furnishings on Monday removed from the old office to the new administration building on old Blake Row, next to the new chapel. The new building contains offices for the Superintendent and aide, the academic board, the superintendent of grounds and buildings, the general clerical force of the Academy, a court-martial room, printing office and other accommodations.

The resignation of Midshipman Paul Jones Beandfield, of the second class, has been accepted, made necessary on account of defective hearing and eyesight. Midshipman William T. Mallinson, of the third section of the first class, has been found physically disqualified, but the disqualification will be waived until the completion of two years at sea, according to the policy followed in the case of several members of the division graduated in February.

The team of four men representing the Philadelphia Fencers' Club came to Annapolis Saturday and had an exhibition series of bouts with the midshipmen. No decisions were announced, but the midshipmen apparently won the majority of the bouts. The midshipmen's team was composed of five men, and there were twenty bouts. At the close of the rounds with foils Captain Tetaz and Lewis, of the visitors, and Captain Dickman and Burdick, of the Navy, did the grand salute and assault with dueling swords. The foils developed spirited fencing. The middies will meet Cornell next Saturday in the last of the local contests preliminary to the annual intercollegiate tournament to be held in New York March 29 and 30.

In an annual bowling tournament recently completed at the Naval Academy Club, the silver cup competed for annually, under the officers' mess handicap, was won by Lieut. William H. Faust, after an interesting contest. A handsome silver cigarette case, offered by Lieutenant Faust, was won by Lieut. Raymond S. Keyes.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will retire by operation of the law on June 12 next, and there will be changes in the status of a number of the principal officers attached to the institution. It is almost cer-

ding, sergeant of Infantry, \$6; from Lieut. W. S. Wells, jr., 7th Cav., and Recruiting Party, Recruiting District, Grand Rapids, Mich.

From Fort Leavenworth, Kan., \$6.05, forwarded by Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th Cav., for enlisted men of the 25th Infantry, Fort Bliss, Texas; from N.C. Staff and Band: Sergeant Major Morrow, Sergeant Morsea, Drum Major Norton, Privates Morris, Spottling, Walley; Corporal Moseley, Co. E, 25th Inf.; 1st Sergeant Gillam, Q.M. Sergt. Johnson, Corporals Parker, Trice; Privates Hodgkin, Richardson, Williams, Wyatt, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Sergeant L. H. Holmes, Corporal J. C. Smith, Co. H, 25th Inf.; Sergeants Thornton, Horn; Corporals Ware, Anderson; Privates Arthur, Todd, Randolph.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., \$6.15, forwarded by Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th Cav., for Capt. H. A. White; Lieuts. E. Calvert, R. Sterrett, A. J. Davis; Troop E, 9th Cav.; Troop F, 9th Cav.

From Alcatraz Island, Cal., \$14.10, forwarded by Major A. Pickering, 22d Inf., for following officers of the 2d Battalion, 22d Inf.: Major A. Pickering; Capt. C. B. Humphrey, C. E. Brownlee, L. A. Curtis; Lieuts. S. B. West, H. Graham, J. H. Baker, J. J. Burleigh, E. E. McCammon, M. H. Thomlinson, B. B. McCroskey, J. P. Adams; Contr. Surg. S. T. Weirick.

Individual subscriptions:

Brig. Gen. F. S. Dodge, \$3; Sergt. T. J. Enright, 13th Cav., \$1; Major C. J. Stevens, \$3; Lieut. C. J. Stedman, \$5; Mrs. M. Radzwill, \$1; Major C. B. Hardin, \$2; Major C. Keller, C.E., \$3; Lieut. J. L. Roberts, jr., \$5; A. B. C. navy yard, Norfolk, Va., \$1; Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, \$2; Lieut. W. W. Overton, \$2; Mrs. H. J. Reilly, Chicago, Ill., \$2; Lieut. S. M. Parker, \$2; Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. R. Smedberg, \$5; Mrs. A. C. Kemper, \$2; Mrs. S. S. Jordan, \$2; Capt. D. L. Stone, \$2; Hosp. Steward T. Hill, \$3; Capt. W. G. Doane, \$2; Major H. L. Hawthorne, \$2; Capt. W. B. Pershing, \$2; Major T. W. Griffith, \$3; Capt. W. J. Vaiden, late 38th Vol. Inf., \$2; Major H. F. Hodges, \$5; Lieut. Col. C. G. Starr, \$10; Capt. W. H. Simons, \$2; Lieut. J. B. Huggins, \$2; Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, \$3; Capt. C. W. Otwell, \$5; Capt. J. K. Cree, \$2; Capt. R. F. Walton, \$2; D. Murray Cheston, \$20; Gen. A. Mills, U.S.A., \$5; Capt. J. R. Shook, \$2; A. C. McNair, Brookhaven, Miss., \$1.

Capt. E. Sigerfoos, \$2; Mrs. D. Fort Washington, Md., \$5; Ex-Soldier, \$1; Col. H. A. Green, \$3; Capt. C. B. Drake, \$2; B. M. Jacobs, Tucson, Ariz., \$5; 1st Class Sergt. J. T. Sullivan, S.C., \$50; Capt. I. C. Welborn, \$2.

Total received since last week, to include March 7, \$620.10; total received, to include March 7, \$3,018.55.

Following are some of the comments by contributors to the Grafton Fund. Many express a willingness to contribute a second time, should additional funds prove necessary. A retired officer says:

"I have often been sorely tempted to use improper language when thinking of this celebrated case, but perhaps I had better refrain, and merely say that I endorse the remarks of Captain Haan. Poor Grafton!"

Mr. D. Murray Cheston writes from Harwood, Md.: "Kindly permit a sympathizing 'outsider' to add his mite to the Grafton Fund."

Brevet Lieut. Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., retired, says: "If I were able I would subscribe \$100 to this righteous cause."

Mrs. Andrew C. Kemper says: "Allow me to follow Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Regan in regard to showing my interest in the Grafton Fund. My husband took a keen interest in this case up to the end of his life—for we had a son in the Philippines at that time, and all such questions touched us deeply. I enclose check, wishing, like Mrs. Regan, that it were possible to make it more."

Speaking of the manner of Grafton's conviction, Capt. I. C. Welborn, 9th Inf., says: "Could anything be more unjust? Can anything be more detrimental to the proper performance of military duty than to have our acts done in the performance of that duty reviewed by the civil courts?"

Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., says: "I feel that this is a question that should be fought to a finish, not only for the sake of a worthy soldier, but for the future good and efficiency of the military Service."

We are in receipt of the following cablegram, dated at Manila, P.I., March 7: "Langhorne advises cavalry bring polo mounts." This will be of interest to every Cavalry officer, and is evidently from Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS

Silver Forks and Spoons

English Sterling Standard, 925-1000 fine

Tea Spoons, dozen,	\$10.00 to \$25.00
Dessert Spoons, "	16.50 " 33.00
Soup Spoons, "	18.50 " 33.00
Table Spoons, "	24.00 " 44.00
Breakfast Forks, "	16.50 " 33.00
Table Forks, "	24.00 " 44.00
Dessert Forks, "	16.50 " 33.00

"Sterling Silver Flatware" illustrates fourteen leading designs—sent free on request.

"The 1907 Year Book," not illustrated, catalogues the entire stock and contains many suggestions for Wedding, Easter and other Gifts. Mailed without charge.

Photographs of any articles desired furnished on application.

Goods sent on approval to Officers of the Army and Navy.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.

tain that the head of at least one department, that of modern languages, will change in June next. It is generally thought that Admiral Sander will remain at the head of the Naval Academy after his retirement should he desire to do so. Admiral Sander's splendid work in eradicating hazing, together with the high state of discipline, the excellent scholastic work and the general good feeling in the institution, marks his incumbency as a most successful one.

Among the officers attached to the Academy who will reach the age of retirement during the summer is Prof. E. K. Rawson, head of the department of English and law. It is generally thought that he will be retained on his present duty. The officers now on duty at the Naval Academy who have been retired and are assigned to duty under the provision of the law for such assignment are Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, head of the department of mathematics; Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, head of the department of navigation, and Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Dewey, ranking assistant in the department of discipline. Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, will be retired for age on Thursday next, and from unofficial but reliable sources it is known that he will continue on duty at the Academy. Chaplain Clark is held in high regard by the officers and midshipmen.

A bill has been passed by Congress for the transfer of Prof. H. McL. Huse, now head of the department of modern languages, to the line of the Navy. Professor Huse was formerly a line officer, but was made a professor of mathematics by act of Congress and assigned to the department of Modern languages. At his instance he will be reassigned to the line and will probably be given sea duty at the close of the year. Comdr. DeW. O. Redgrave and Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Higgins, the ranking assistants in the department of marine engineering and naval construction, have been relieved from duty at the Naval Academy.

The bill in Congress for the appointment of an additional professor of mathematics is understood to be in the interest of Prof. C. V. Cusachs, now a civilian professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy, and of whom the Department says: "He is eminently qualified for the desired position, and his appointment thereto, if made, would be of benefit to the Service." The professors of mathematics carry with them the rank of lieutenant, but they are assigned to different departments and appointed with reference to the department with which they will do duty. Thus the heads of the departments of modern languages and of English and law at the Naval Academy are technically "professors of mathematics," as are other professors assigned to different departments.

Prof. Arturo Fernandez, of the department of modern languages at the Naval Academy, has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States by making formal application for naturalization papers before the clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Fernandez is a native of Spain. Prof. Gaston Costel, of the same department, and a native of Paris, France, recently made a similar application. The applications must lie over until the April term of court, when they will be granted.

There will be no lack of mediums by which the comparative strength of the Army and Navy baseball nines can be compared previous to the annual game at West Point on May 18, as five teams play both of the rivals previous to the great games of the year. Columbia plays the Naval Academy on March 27, and the Military Academy on May 4; Yale plays the Navy on March 28, and the Army on April 27; Lafayette plays Navy on April 13, and Army on May 4; Harvard plays Navy on April 18, and Army on April 20; University of Pennsylvania plays Navy on May 8, and the Army on April 27.

The season with the Navy nine ends with the Army game, but there are five games to be played at West Point after the Navy game. This has not heretofore been the case. Five games have been played between the two institutions, and the results, Army, 3; Navy, 2. No game has yet been won on the season grounds, so that according to precedent it is the year for the Navy to win.

Julius Hall, of Annapolis, who was recently dropped from the Naval Academy as a result of the recent semi-annual examinations, has been reappointed, and will enter in April. Young Hall entered as a fourth classman last year. He was formerly a student at St. John's College.

The Naval Academy will enter a new line of intercollegiate sport next Saturday afternoon, when its gymnasium team will enter a dual contest here with the team of the University of Pennsylvania. It is the first contest in that line of athletics ever held at the Academy, though two exhibitions of gymnastics are usually held during the year. Pennsylvania is the challenger, and will bring a veteran team to Annapolis. The midshipmen are much cramped for quarters in their present gymnasium, but have been doing excellent work under Mr. Matthew Strohm and his assistants. Each side will enter about three men in each event, parallel bars, horizontal bars, side horse, flying rings and tumbling. The match will begin at three o'clock, and the fencing match between the midshipmen and Cornell University will begin at 2:30. This will be the last match of the season for the midshipmen at the Academy, though they will enter a team in the tournament of the Inter-Collegiate Association in New York on March 29 and 30. The Navy has not lost a match so far this season.

WEST POINT.

Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1907.

The week has seemed quiet after the very eventful week just preceding. The hockey schedule was finished on Feb. 23, but basket ball and fencing attracted many spectators to the gymnasium on Saturday afternoon. At basket ball the cadets were defeated by Lehigh with a score of 26-24. Early in the game the visitors succeeded in gaining the lead and had scored 13 points before Bearde made the cadets' first. By the end of the first half they had improved so greatly that their score had crept up to 12 points against Lehigh's 17 by the close of the half.

In the annual fencing tourney with Yale, West Point de-

feated the visiting team without difficulty, losing the first bout only. First round: Staley defeated Holabird; Sears defeated Huss; Dickinson defeated Smith. Second round: Holabird defeated Huss; Sears defeated Smith; Dickinson defeated Staley. Third round: Holabird defeated Smith; Sears defeated Staley; Dickinson defeated Huss. In the last round an extra minute was fenced to decide between Holabird and Smith; Holabird was declared winner. A broadsword contest was held after the fencing to select a team to contest at this year's indoor meet for a cup presented by Colonel Hobbs, Ord. Dept. Cadets McDowd, Donaldson and Greer were declared winners.

Among the visitors present at the cadet hop on Saturday evening were: the Misses Aspinwall, Boyd, Bennett, Beppers, Magruder, Norris, Phillips, Rollins, Munnikhuysen, Stocker, Tutt, Waite, White, Taylor, and many others. Lieut. and Mrs. George Gordon Bartlett were guests of Col. and Mrs. William B. Gordon last week en route to Fort Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. William Holabird, of Chicago, spent Sunday at the post as guests at the hotel.

The meeting of the Reading Club was held on Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Baer's, where a musical program was much enjoyed. The meeting on the previous Thursday was held at Miss Newlands'; a paper on "Joseph Addison" was read by the hostess.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1907.

Last Friday evening's hop, given by the Presidio Club, was one of the most pleasant affairs of the winter. The ball room was attractively decorated with great flags suspended from walls and ceiling, and huge clusters of greens in the corners. A buffet supper was served at midnight. An innovation was introduced at the hop in the shape of bridge tables, where those who did not care to join the merry-makers in the hop room could play. Several officers gave dinners preceding the dance, and entertained their friends right royally. Major William Stephenson, Med. Dept., and his sisters, the Misses Stephenson, had as guests for supper Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. McEnery, Miss McEnery, Miss Helene Robson, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. Frank L. Winn and Capt. Charles C. Pullis.

Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, who has been on a short visit in Southern California, returned on Sunday and left with Mrs. Edgerly for his new command at Atlanta, on Tuesday. Col. Charles L. Hodges, who recently received promotion to the 24th Infantry, is in the city. Col. William A. Simpson, military secretary, Department of California, who has been granted a month's leave, left for the East on Wednesday. Col. Richard E. Thompson, chief signal officer of the department, will act as military secretary while Colonel Simpson is away. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn, J.A.G. Dept., spent last week at Del Monte. Capt. Carroll D. Buck, Med. Dept., returned from Washington, to his post at the general hospital, this week. Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Inf., who has been a patient at the General Hospital, has been discharged from there and assigned to duty in the Department of California. Capt. and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.D., spent several days last week at Del Monte.

Last Friday Mrs. Simpson, wife of Capt. Wendell E. Simpson, Q.M.D., gave a luncheon at her home in the West Cantonment in honor of Mrs. Bull, wife of Capt. James H. Bull, U.S.N., commandant of the Yerba Buena Naval Training Station. Mrs. Simpson's guests were Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. Daniel Hazard and Mrs. Lynebach. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., are at the Savoy. Captain Kerwin will sail on the Thomas on Tuesday next for Manila. Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 5th Cav., is up from Fort Apache, but will return to his post on Sunday. He has been the guest of Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, A.C., while at the Presidio. Mrs. E. A. Crowell, who has been in Cuba with her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward W. Robinson, arrived in the city last week. She is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Alpheus Bull.

The two boards appointed to meet at the Presidio to examine officers for promotion, have been in session this week. All the officers from Forts Baker and Miley are here and also Lieuts. Frederick L. Dengler, Charles J. Ferris and William T. Carpenter from Fort Rosecrans. Twelve or fifteen from other posts will arrive at the Presidio to-morrow. Col. Sydney W. Taylor, A.C., down from Fort Worden, on the board, is the guest of Col. John A. Lundeen, A.C. Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, A.C., of Fort Casey, also on one board, is the guest of Capt. James F. Brady.

The Presidio Y.M.C.A. has chosen fifteen of its members to go as delegates next week to the State Convention at Watsonville. Lieut. Col. E. W. Halford, chief paymaster, Department of California, will be one of the principal speakers at the Convention. The Presidio Y.M.C.A. basketball team, under the leadership of team captain Paul Arndt, 3d Band, is practising every night in the post gymnasium, preparing for the game to be played with the Navy team at the Convention.

While their quarters are being prepared the 1st Field Battery will occupy the quarters vacated by the 24th Battery. They moved today.

Capt. W. C. Dutton, the gifted southern orator, delivered two exceedingly interesting and helpful temperance addresses at the Protestant Chapel this week, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Rev. F. A. McCall preached an excellent sermon at the Protestant chapel on Tuesday evening last.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 4, 1907.

Capt. W. B. Folwell entertained with a most perfectly appointed stag dinner Thursday evening at his quarters in Sumner place. Among the guests were Lieutenants Hennessey, Lockett, Bell, Kutz, Lincoln and Holmes. Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker and Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore attended the grand opera in Kansas City Thursday night and enjoyed a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore previous to the opera.

Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, 11th Battery, F.A., is to have charge of the fencing class at the Military Academy when he goes there for duty, after finishing his examination at Fort Riley, for promotion. Lieutenant Honeycutt is considered the best swordsman in the United States, and it is said that he has few equals in the world.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Duncan Miliken attended the grand opera at the Willis Wood in Kansas City Thursday. Lieut. Harry A. Wells, of Fort Duchesne, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Dawson. Miss Chandler, of Chicago, who has been the guest for some time of her niece, Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., has returned to her home. Capt. and Mrs. R. P. O'Connor are entertaining Miss Isaacs, of Oakman, Cal.

Col. William B. D. Williams, who had charge of the Pike's Peak expedition from Fort Leavenworth to Denver in 1859, and who rode from Leavenworth to Denver on the first stage coach, died in Little Rock, Ark., Friday. He was the first delegate to Congress from Colorado. His age was eighty-five years.

Major and Mrs. Daniel Boughton entertained at dinner Wednesday night Capt. and Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Dentler and Colonel Wilder. Mrs. Dentler did not go to Cuba to join Capt. C. E. Dentler, owing to the uncertainty of affairs in the island. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Austin and little son, now in the Philippines, with Lieutenant Austin, will leave shortly for the United States, by the way of the Suez, and upon their arrival here in the early summer will be the guests of Mrs. Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atwood. Lieut. Jean Brugère, of the French army, attending the Signal School, who left two weeks ago, is to return soon, and will sail on a transport, probably with the 10th Cavalry, for Manila. Lieutenant Brugère is detailed to make a trip of observation around the world, and will pay special attention to the American way of handling troops on the ocean. Major John C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., has been here visiting his daughter, the wife of Lieut. R. D. Goodwin. Major Tillson contemplates coming

Sterling Silver for Wedding Gifts

It is possible by the expenditure of a moderate sum to secure articles in Sterling Silver, at once most attractive in appearance and practical in design, without sacrificing either quality of workmanship or weight of material.

Such articles as

Tea Caddy Set—Colonial cut glass caddy with Sterling Silver cover, Silver tea ball with scoop complete in silk case, \$12.00.

Compotes—broad flaring top with dainty pierced design, from \$9.00 upwards

Salad or Fruit Bowls.....13.50 "

Candlesticks.....4.50 "

Bar le Duc Sets.....4.50 "

Almond Sets (cased).....13.00 "

Mayonnaise Sets (cased).....9.50 "

make acceptable and useful gifts. Prices include engraving of three-letter Ribbon monogram and delivery charges prepaid.

All Silver goods are 925 1000 fine and of substantial weight. Wright, Kay & Co. do not handle any light weight goods.

For further suggestions send for the "Wright, Kay Hand-Book of Gift Suggestions," will be forwarded promptly upon request.

Wright, Kay & Co.

Importers, Diamond Merchants, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths
140-144 Woodward Ave. 24-26 Rue des Petits Hotels
DETROIT PARIS

here in the fall as a member of the new Infantry and Cavalry school. Lieut. K. P. Williams, recently promoted from the 1st Infantry to the 18th, is here for duty. Major Alvarado M. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, was here for a short time this week, and was the guest in Kansas City for several days of his sister, Miss Mollie Fuller, of Hallen and Fuller, who are at the Orpheum this week. This is the first time they have met in seven years. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett arrived Sunday from New York. Mr. Lieut. and Mrs. Snyder and Miss Hunting attended the hop Friday night at Pope Hall. Major Tillson and family have now gone to Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Dowd and baby have arrived from Kansas City to be the guests of Mrs. Dowd's grandfather, Dr. Philipps, during the absence of Mr. Dowd at Fort Monroe, where he will take an examination to enter the Artillery Corps. Mr. Dowd is a West Point graduate, and resigned from the Service last fall in the Philippines; he belonged to the Cavalry branch, and was formerly stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., while there marrying Miss Julia Philipps, of Leavenworth, in 1906.

Mrs. Wohlgenuth, mother of Mrs. W. R. McCleary, fell down a flight of stairs at her home in the city Thursday night and received several bad bruises. Miss Schott and Mr. Henry Schott of Kansas City were the guests of friends for the reception Saturday night, given by Capt. and Mrs. Sievert.

The reception given by Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert for Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins Saturday night was most fascinating. Capt. and Mrs. Sievert and Lieut. and Mrs. Gibbins stood in the Indian room, most interesting as it contained a collection of Indian relics, which cannot be duplicated in the Army. In the corner was draped a canopy, painted by Chief Washaki and his family, each painted figure representing some battle. An Indian tepee enclosing an electric light shaded in red gave a most weird look to the room. Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., served punch. The reception room was beautiful in its draperies of flags, with numerous potted azalea plants and ferns. Handsome Oriental rugs were also a feature of this room. Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Sayre served coffee and the salad course in the dining-room, which was entirely in yellow. An immense bowl of yellow daffodils adorned the center of the table, from which bands of yellow satin ribbons were stretched. From the chandeliers ropes of daffodils and smilax dropped to the corners of the table. A string orchestra was in attendance. Mrs. Sievert wore a dainty gown of white chiffon, made en princess and trimmed in baby Irish lace; Mrs. Gibbins' dress was a handsome white satin, heavily embroidered in flower design, outlined with gold; Mrs. Anthony was attired in a princess gown of real lace over blue silk.

Lieut. G. G. Bartlett and bride will be at home in Otis hall to their friends. Lieut. Fred Young attended the grand opera in Kansas City Wednesday. Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Capt. John W. Barnes, Lieut. Douglass Potts and Lieut. G. C. Lewis have gone to Fort Omaha, Neb., for a short stay. Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M. Dept., recently assigned to duty as quartermaster at the military prison, will arrive this week from Washington. He is the son of Major Martin of the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. J. D. Robertson, mother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, left Sunday for an extensive trip through the South. Miss Hobbs arrived Sunday from Washington to be the guest for several weeks of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore. Mrs. W. B. Nickels and Miss Combs have returned to Kansas City after a visit of several days with Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normyle. Miss Alice M. Donald is the guest of friends in Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Edward McGonigle, who have been in Cuba for the past month on their bridal tour, will arrive this week to be the guests for a short time of their sister, Mrs. Henry Gibbins.

Col. Charles B. Hall has recovered from his recent illness.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 4, 1907.

Two companies of the 21st Infantry, stationed here at Fort Logan, have been ordered to Whipple Barracks for station. Companies F and H have been selected. The officers who will accompany them are Major George Palmer, Capt. C. F. Armistead, Lieuts. C. McLaughlin, R. S. Hartz, and H. D. Schultz. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. McLaughlin will accompany their husbands to their new station, while Mrs. Armistead has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., where she will visit her mother for several months before going to Whipple Barracks. Capt. C. Stacey, 21st Inf., who has been on detached service for several months as major of the 2d Battalion of Philippine Scouts, has returned to America and rejoined his regiment at Fort Logan. Capt. and Mrs. Stacey and Mrs. Pierce arrived at this post last Sunday evening, and have been the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Osseward several days, awaiting the arrival of their furniture. Lieut. John C. Fairfax, who has been granted a leave for four months, left Friday for Asheville, N.C.

Mrs. C. A. Williams entertained several ladies of the garrison at luncheon last week, Thursday, in honor of Mrs. J. Woolnough, of Minneapolis. The guests were Mrs. Woolnough, Mrs. Wahl, Mrs. Parmerter, Mrs. Osseward, Mrs. Kotts, Mrs. Stacey, and Mrs. Dabney. Mrs. George Freeman, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Columbus, Ohio, and Washington, returned last Thursday. Capt. Robert W. Rose

You may not know
what handsome teeth you
possess until you
use

SANITOL
TRADE MARK



Liquid Antiseptic,
a refreshing antiseptic—
not only cleanses the
teeth but cools and
refreshes the whole
mouth.

Your friends in the
Army and Navy who
have handsome teeth use
Sanitol. Why don't you?

Sold at all Post Exchanges

has returned from a leave of several months, bringing with him his bride. Since their wedding, several weeks ago, Capt. and Mrs. Rose have been traveling and visiting in the eastern States. An interesting band concert, complimentary to the newly wedded couple, was given upon their arrival in the garrison.

Mr. Burt, of Chicago, a prominent Y.M.C.A. worker and an eloquent speaker, gave a most interesting address to the men at their song and gospel service on Sunday evening. Mr. Burt was en route from Chicago to San Francisco, and kindly consented to stop off at Denver in order to comply with the request to make the address.

Lieut. George Mullen gave a delightful luncheon to several of his friends at his quarters last week Wednesday. The guests were the Misses Gertrude and Carolyn Wolfe and Miss Ardella Bryant, of Denver, Miss Katherine Johnson, of Littleton, Mr. Black, of Montrose, and Miss Alice Palmer, Lieutenants Hartz and Schultz, of the garrison. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. George Palmer. Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, Med. Dept., has reported for duty at Fort Logan.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 7, 1907.

On Wednesday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Platt gave a beautiful tea in honor of their house guest, Miss Little, of Portland, Me. Mrs. Nones presided at the punch bowl, Mrs. John W. Gulick poured tea, while Mrs. Quinn Gray and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith assisted in the dining-room, which was made very attractive by candle light, palms and cut flowers. Major and Mrs. Kuhn, of the Engineers, celebrated an anniversary on Wednesday evening; they gathered around them many old friends and a royal good time was enjoyed. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Abernethy, wife of Captain Abernethy, entertained at two tables of bridge.

Col. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr. Captain Hubbard, U.S.N., who has been living at the Chamberlain while his ship is at Newport News, entertained at dinner Thursday night. The center of the table was banked in red carnations. Captain Hubbard's guests were: Gen. and Miss Sullivan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Murphy, wife of Lieut. John B. Murphy, gave an unusually pretty tea to Miss Collier, of San Francisco, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hero. Capt. Samuel G. Shurtle gave a stag dinner, celebrating his captaincy, on Friday night. His guests were: Major Charles J. Bailey, Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. Herman W. Schull, Capt. John W. Gulick and many others.

Capt. Joseph P. Tracy left for New York on Saturday, being a member of the board for the preliminary examinations of enlisted men to meet at Governors Island during this week.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., March 4, 1907.

Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Art. Corps, of Fort Snelling, is here for examination for promotion. Mrs. James R. Stafford, of Kansas City, Kas., mother of the wife of Chaplain Prioleau, 9th Cav., left for her home on Thursday after a week's visit with her daughter.

The Western Dental College, of Kansas City, Mo., defeated the post basketball team in the last game of the season on Wednesday evening by the one-sided score of 49-15. The visitors played rings around the locals and were easy winners. The past season has been a very poor one for the local team, it having lost the majority of games played.

The prospects for a brilliant baseball season for 1907 are of the best. There is no end of good material, and the management is making every effort to start the season off in good shape. Games with the best college teams in the Middle West have been arranged for April and May, and the management is also in communication with the teams of the Western Association for occasional Sunday games. On the evening of March 8 a mammoth masquerade ball will be given in the gymnasium for the purpose of raising additional funds for the season. The team and substitutes will be equipped with the best there is to be had.

Captains Schumm, Hains and Hearn, Art. Corps, of Fort Leavenworth, arrived yesterday, here for examination for promotion. A number of the young folks of the garrison treated Miss Nellie Carleton, daughter of Major and Mrs. Carleton, to a surprise party on Saturday evening. The orchestra of the 9th Cavalry band played within the house, while the brass band of Troop A, 9th Cav., played earlier in the evening on the lawn. Games were indulged in and a delicious supper was served.

The Cavalry troops are receiving instruction in swimming daily in the swimming pool. All who demonstrate their ability to swim are excused, but those who fail to qualify are required to learn.

The past week has seen all sorts of weather. Inside of twenty-four hours the thermometer was near summer heat, followed by rain accompanied by thunder and lightning; and, as a finishing touch, sleet and snow followed, with freezing weather.

Lieut. C. G. Harver, 2d Cav., has relieved Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d Cav., as prison officer, and assistant to the post quartermaster. The latter has been appointed post exchange officer in place of Capt. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., who will accompany his regiment to the islands next month. Major E. A. Miller, Art. Corps, arrived the first of the week from Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Col. and Miss Adams entertained Mrs. McGlavin, wife of Capt. E. F. McGlavin, Art. Corps, at dinner on Saturday

evening. The other guests were Miss Boynton and Captains Lassiter and Miller.

Troop C, 13th Cav., gave a social dance in its quarters on Tuesday evening that was largely attended both from town and post. The amusement room and the mess hall were decorated with Cavalry colors and refreshments were served. The music was furnished by the orchestra of the 9th Cavalry band. Several of the organizations on the post are giving similar affairs weekly with a view of furnishing healthy entertainment for the men and keeping them from other diversions that do them no good.

The Grafton fund promises to be considerably increased when the subscriptions from this garrison are forwarded on the coming pay day. On Tuesday Miss Adams, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Art. Corps, gave a dinner for Mrs. Landers, wife of Major George F. Landers, Art. Corps, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lee, of Junction City. Those asked to meet Mrs. Landers were Mesdames Snow, Lee, Connor and Case, and the Misses Hoyle and Boynton. Lieutenant Moore, 2d Cav., has been confined to his quarters by illness since the first of the week. Mrs. Hoyle entertained several guests at dinner on Friday evening. Capt. George W. Gatchell, Art. Corps, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, arrived this morning for examination for promotion.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 3, 1907.

Lieut. R. P. Harbold left Friday evening for San Antonio, where he was called in connection with the Penrose court-martial. He returned Sunday morning, accompanied by Lieut. George C. Lawrance, 25th Inf., who made a few days' visit in the post. Mr. Percy Shockley visited in the garrison a few days this week, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ira C. Brown. Mr. Shockley, who is a brother of Capt. M. A. W. Shockley, of Fort Wright, Wash., is en route from Mexico to Fort Niobrara, Nebr. Lieut. James Blyth has been at Fort Sam Houston in connection with the Penrose court-martial. Invitations are out for a farewell reception and cotillion to be given to-morrow in honor of Major and Mrs. O'Neill by the officers and ladies of the garrison. Mr. Percy Shockley was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Wiegstein Saturday evening.

Major O'Neill will be entertained by the Elks of Laredo at a smoker Tuesday evening. The San Antonio Express says of his promotion: "No officer ever stationed here made more friends and was more popular than Major O'Neill."

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 4, 1907.

Mrs. Bloom has joined her husband who is undergoing examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Simmons gave a luncheon on Tuesday to the young ladies of the post in honor of Miss Vance, of Clarkburg, W. Va. Major and Mrs. Tillson returned from Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday, where they were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Robert D. Goodwin.

Mrs. Nesbitt entertained the young people of the post on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Hubbard, of Cleveland, Ohio.

BORN.

BRUNZELL.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 2, 1907, to Lieut. O. L. Brunzell, 11th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Brunzell, a son, Robert Bruce.

LOOP.—Born at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1907, Charles Ingalls Loop, son of Lieut. Chester Henning Loop, 13th U.S. Inf., and wife, Madge Ogden Ingalls Loop.

PATTEN.—To the wife of Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Art. Corps, a daughter, Virginia, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1907.

REED.—At Olongapo, P.I., Dec. 22, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Civil Engr. Paul L. Reed, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reed.

STERLING.—At Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., Jan. 20, 1907, to the wife of Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d U.S. Cav., a daughter.

TRUBY.—At the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26, 1907, a daughter, Elizabeth, to the wife of Capt. Albert E. Truby, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

McALLISTER-KENYON.—At Washington, D.C., March 6, 1907, Chief Engr. Charles A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Adelaide Kenyon.

WESTLAKE-PETER.—At New York city, Feb. 14, 1907, Asst. Paymr. Raymond B. Westlake, U.S.N., to Miss Jessie May Peter.

DIED.

BLAKE.—At his residence, near Asheville, N.C., Feb. 18, 1907, Frederick Rutledge Blake, esq., of South Carolina, father of Capt. E. M. Blake, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

GIBBON.—At Washington, D.C., March 5, 1907, Capt. David J. Gibbon, U.S.A., retired.

HALE.—At Denver, Colo., Feb. 27, 1907, John Huntington Hale, second son of Gen. and Mrs. Irving Hale.

McCAULEY.—Gertrude Sawyer McCauley, infant daughter of 1st Lieut. and Mrs. Cleyburn McCauley, U.S.M.C., at Key West, Fla., Feb. 27, 1907.

PAULDING.—On March 5, 1907, at his residence, 152 West Penn street, Germantown, Pa., in the sixty-sixth year of his age, Brevet Lieut. Col. Tattnall Paulding, late captain, 6th U.S. Cavalry, and son of the late Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, U.S.N. Funeral services were held at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon, March 7, at 3:30 o'clock.

SCHREINER.—At Washington, D.C., March 2, 1907, Mrs. M. Fountaine Schreiner, wife of Major Herman Schreiner, U.S.A.

SIMPSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., March 2, 1907, Mrs. Caroline Hanson Simpson, mother of Col. W. A. Simpson, adjutant general, U.S.A.

WHEELER.—At Morristown, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1907, Mr. G. Burton Wheeler, brother of Asst. Engr. Charles A. Wheeler, and of Lieut. William J. Wheeler, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, March 5, 1907.

The Military Secretary, Washington: Transport Logan arrived March 4. WOOD.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has accepted a review of the 7th Regiment in its armory for Saturday evening, April 13. The Athletic Association has arranged an interesting program of games to be held in the armory on Saturday evening, March 23, and the events, as usual, will afford an evening of rare good sport and exciting competition. Co. E will hold its mess dinner on March 12. The one hundred and first anniversary of Co. B will be celebrated by a dinner at the New York Athletic Club on the night of May 6. Captain Schuyler, commanding the company, will on the same night have completed his tenth year as C.O. of the company. He has been a member of the company since Oct. 7, 1878, is second senior line captain in the regiment, and holds the brevet rank of major for long service. Veteran and active members of Co. F will hold a dinner and vaudeville entertainment on the evening of March 16.

The next review of the 71st N.Y., will be on a date to be selected, the latter part of this month, and Mayor McClellan

A Club Cocktail

THE BOTTLED DELIGHT



THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

The following label appears on every bottle:

Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drug Act Approved June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1707.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
Hartford New York London

will be the reviewing officer. Governor Hughes will review the regiment on May 4. Major A. J. Bleeker, who has served twenty-six years in the National Guard, and was with the 71st in Cuba, will resign at the end of this month. Company E will hold games at the armory on April 23, and there will be both open and closed events.

Forty men of Co. A, 2d Kentucky Infantry, of Frankfort, Capt. W. C. Longmire, arrived at Lexington, March 5, and went to Jackson, Breathitt county, to remain there during the trial of Judge James Hargis, who is charged with the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox.

Lieut. Col. Charles Griswold Todd, of the 23d N.Y., who has made application to be placed on the retired list, has been actively identified with the regiment for nearly twenty-seven years. He enlisted in Company K, June 8, 1880, and was one of the regiment's most valued officers. His retirement is due wholly to business matters.

The 71st N.Y. is fortunate in securing the services of F. M. Dardinkiller, formerly of the 12th and 22d Regiments, as an assistant to Ord. Sergt. George Doyle, as an expert loader of ammunition. Both men have national reputations as expert and reliable military riflemen, extending over a period of many years, and what they don't know about ammunition and rifle shooting isn't worth knowing.

Bids were opened at the State Arsenal, New York city, March 2 by Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry in the presence of representatives of the firms submitting them, for 10,000 olive drab Service caps, 7,000 full dress caps with detachable bands, and 2,000 ponchos. The bids were as follows: John Wanamaker, Service caps, \$1.32 each; Hirschberg & Co., Service caps, \$1.09 each, and full dress caps \$1.30 each; Wamrock & Co., Service caps, \$1.30, full dress caps \$1.43; Henry Y. Allen & Co., Service caps \$1.37, full dress caps \$1.60; Manhattan Supply Co., for ponchos, \$2.04 each; Hodgman Rubber Co., for ponchos, \$1.98 each; Browning, King & Co., Service caps \$1.33 each. There were no protests, and after the bids are submitted to Governor Hughes the contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders for each article as may be deemed for the best interests of the State. The full dress caps must be of U.S. Army standard cap cloth, and the Service caps of U.S. Army standard olive drab worsted serge. Complete printed specifications were issued previously for each article.

At a conference held in Richmond, Va., March 2 between Brig. Gen. C. C. Vaughan, the members of his staff and the Governor and the Military Board it was decided that the 1st Brigade and the Artillery shall camp at the Jamestown Exposition for ten days beginning June 10, as a body, all of the troops being under command of Brigadier General Vaughan.

The 2d Battalion of New York Naval Militia, Commander Foreshow, will take informal possession of its new armory at the foot of Fifty-second street, Brooklyn, some time this month. A suitable celebration will be held later. The armory is the finest Naval Militia headquarters in the country. Commander Foreshow has received with regret the resignation of Lieut. Samuel L. Crossing, of the First Division, and a very efficient officer. He will probably be succeeded by Lieut. Walter W. Griffith.

Adjutant General Hamilton, of Washington, publishes five lists of questions, each list containing fifty questions, for the examination of officers in the Military Code, and regulations, firing regulations, drill regulations, and guard duty. All examinations of officers for promotion or re-commission will hereafter be conducted in the following manner: All examining boards will, upon assembling at the place and time ordered for an examination, draw numbers by lot from fifty numbers for the various grades as follows: For a second lieutenant, 8; for a first lieutenant, 10; for a captain, 12; for a major, 15; for a lieutenant colonel, 18, and for a colonel, 20.

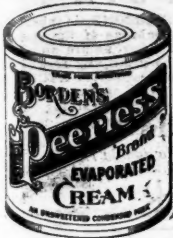
Open athletic games will be held by the 69th N.Y. on Easter Monday, April 1, in its splendid new armory at Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, New York city. The games will be under the management of J. J. McCue, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and will afford an inviting program of events, for which valuable prizes will be presented. Capt. John W. Elmes, inspector of small arms practice, who was recently commissioned and is an authority on athletics, will also help in the management of the games, as will Captain Maguire and other officers of the regiment well versed in athletics. The lowest bid for providing the much needed furniture for the armory has exceeded the appropriation, and new bids have been advertised for. The regiment will parade on Monday, March 18, for divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Co. A have elected Corp. W. B. Stacom second lieutenant.

Following out the recommendation of the court of inquiry, of which Col. J. H. Loyd, 3d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., was president, Governor Hughes, of New York, has directed that Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, shall be tried by court-martial, and the detail of the court is as follows: Major Charles E. Lydecker, 7th Regiment; Major Charles I. DeBoise, of Squadron C; Major J. Cookinham, jr., and Major John N. Catliffe, 1st Regiment; Capt. Francis D. Culklin, 48th Separate Co.; and Major Louis L. Babcock, judge advocate, 4th Brigade, as judge advocate of the court. The court will convene on the night of March 18, at the 1st Battery armory.

A correspondence school for officers of the Kansas National Guard has been established. Classes meet at each company station once each week, and oftener if practicable. The classes consist of all company officers and all field and staff officers residing at the company station. Non-commissioned staff officers and company non-commissioned officers can also attend the class meetings. The first subject was the "Rules

BORDEN'S IS BEST

Long experience, perfect equipment and close observance of rigid sanitary regulations at dairy and condensing plants insure the BEST.



**PEERLESS
EVAPORATED-
CREAM**
(UNSWEETENED)

Possesses a Delicacy of Flavor not found in other brands.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
Est. 1857 "Leaders of Quality" New York
Sold at Post Exchanges and Commissary Stores

and Regulations for the Kansas National Guard, 1905." Questions were sent out to each officer the last of February, which were to be answered and returned to the A.G.O. on March 4. Co. G, of the 12th N.Y., Capt. W. F. Morgan, will hold a military exhibition and games at the armory on the night of April 13. Among the events will be a competitive drill, open to "Company G" of every regiment in greater New York for a handsome silver cup. There will also be a joint review, and there will be dancing after the athletic events.

The 22d N.Y. will hold interesting athletic games in the armory at Sixty-sixth street and Broadway, New York city, on Monday night, March 25. In addition to the numerous events open to members of the regiment there will be a three-mile invitation race under A.A.U. rules, an open event for members of the Military Athletic League, and an open event under A.A.U. rules. There will be dancing after the games.

"It appears to be the general opinion," says the Boston Globe, "that Massachusetts will send a regiment to represent her at the Jamestown Exposition, on the occasion of the visit of the Governor, and at present the officers of the five Infantry regiments and the Corps of Coast Artillery, are endeavoring to get their organization selected for this duty. It seems to be the opinion of the officers who are in touch with the powers that be, that the selection will lie between the 2d and 8th Infantry and the Corps of Coast Artillery."

The Texas National Guard Association at its meeting in Austin Feb. 26 voted to recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation of \$25,000 be asked for the purpose of holding an encampment this year at Camp Mabry. It was also voted that an appropriation of \$20,000 should be asked to pay the expenses of drills by the several companies belonging to the Guard at their respective home stations. An appropriation of \$12,000 for armory rent will also be asked.

A bill providing for a re-organization of the Rhode Island Militia under the name of the Rhode Island National Guard, to conform to the organization of the United States Army, was introduced in the State Legislature March 1 by Representative Samuel L. Peck. The purpose of the bill is to constitute the militia that the State will be entitled to continue to receive the appropriation from the Government of some \$16,000 annually which under the Dick law has been apportioned to Rhode Island.

Considerable interest will be attached to the parade in Brooklyn, N.Y., on May 30 next by the presence of the 1st Regiment of Hartford, Conn., among the National Guard organizations acting as escort to the G.A.R. The Connecticut regiment will be the guest of the 13th N.Y., Col. David E. Austen. On Decoration Day last Colonel Austen's command visited Hartford, on invitation of the above mentioned regiment, and participated with that organization in the Decoration Day parade. It was then agreed that the Hartford regiment should visit Brooklyn this year and join in the Decoration Day parade. The 13th was royally entertained by the Hartford regiment, and the trip was one of the most interesting and enjoyable in its history. According to the proposed plans, which, however, are subject to change, the Connecticut guardsmen will arrive in Brooklyn about 2 a.m. on Decoration Day and will proceed direct to the 13th Regiment's armory, where they will be quartered during the stay. They will breakfast at the armory at the expense of the 13th, following which they will march with the latter to the point of rendezvous and form line on the left of their hosts for the parade. The officers and men of the two regiments will be at liberty after the parade and the visitors will be shown around the city until it is time for them to assemble for the return trip.

If a bill introduced by Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright in the New York Legislature becomes a law, four citizens, two Senators and two Assemblymen, will investigate the National Guard of New York to see if anything can be done for its betterment. Among the four citizens on the proposed investigating committee may be retired National Guardsmen or retired Regular Army officers. Mr. Wainwright is an old National Guard officer, having been lieutenant colonel of the 12th Regiment. The bill is in no sense a measure hostile to the Guard, but rather the contrary. In explaining his bill Senator Wainwright said: "There is no question but that the Guard to-day is somewhat under fire, and it should be possible for it to have what would be virtually a court of inquiry as to its own condition; in other words, for the force as a whole to be put in the same condition as an officer would be who, under charges, would be entitled to a court of inquiry. The bill I have introduced will call for the broadest kind of an inquiry as to the condition, discipline, efficiency, cost of maintenance, method of procuring and disbursing funds, and also for an investigation of the condition of the law. In fact, the commission can, if it desires, ask the question of the revision of the military code. I do not think that it would be possible to get a satisfactory result from a committee composed entirely of officers or entirely of legislators."

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., has been invited by Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., to review his regiment at the armory on some evening convenient to him.

An interesting mounted athletic tournament will be held by Squadron A, of New York, in its armory at Madison avenue and Ninety-fourth street, New York city, on Friday evening, March 15. The events include tent pegging, head cutting, jeu de barre, team jumping, Sibley tent drill, pony express, rough riding, novelty race, and mele. Prizes will be given to those securing first and second place in any individual event and to all the members of a team securing first place in any team event, and ribbon awards to team getting second place. A large cup has been presented by the Association of Ex-Members for competition between the troops. The troop whose name is engraved on the cup and hold it in its possession until the next year. The cup will become the property of the troop which first wins it three times.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Capt. David Wilson, has a flourishing revolver club, the object of which is to familiarize the members with the expert use of the revolver, and great success has already been met with. A match was shot in the armory on

March 4 for a handsome shield, presented by Dr. W. A. Boyd, the winner being Q.M. Sergt. W. B. Love, who made the fine score of 148 points out of a possible 150. The contest included deliberate, timed and rapid fire, as in the National Revolver Match. Some of the other scores were as follows: Sergt. J. H. Bayer, 143; Trumpeter P. Jaegle, 141; Corp. A. Schmidt, 139; Theodore Schmidt, 137, and William Otte, 136. A supper was enjoyed after the shooting. The revolver team of the battery is awaiting answers to challenges sent to several crack teams in greater New York for matches.

The National Guard Association of New York has adopted resolutions in which it is declared that "the officers of the National Guard invite the fullest and most complete examination into the methods and purposes of the Guard and pledge their co-operation in the removal of anything which may be found objectionable." It is declared further that "whatever individual instances of wrong or neglect may exist, we protest against the acceptance by the people of the State of New York of any view involving a loss of confidence in the integrity of the Guard or in the general management of the several parts thereof." It is also declared that "indiscriminate comment" is "subversive of the idea of the unselfishness and patriotic rendition of service to the State which the National Guard has always prided itself that it embodied."

23D N.Y.—COL. W. A. STOKES.

At the annual muster and inspection of the 23d N.Y. at its armory on the night of March 1, the regiment made a fine showing, with only eight men absent out of 784 on the roll. The State was represented by Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland and George A. Wingate on the staff of Major General Roe, and by Major Robert G. Moran and Brevet Major Clarence W. Smith, 2d Brigade, while Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th U.S. Inf., represented the War Department. The figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	On roll.
Field and Staff	21	..	21
Non-commissioned staff	11	..	11
Hospital Corps	12	..	12
Field music	29	..	29
Company A	75	2	77
" B	64	1	65
" C	51	..	51
" D	60	1	61
" E	51	2	53
" F	62	1	63
" G	87	..	87
" H	55	..	55
" I	65	1	66
" K	90	..	90
" L	43	..	43
Totals	776	8	784

Per centage of attendance, 99.97.

Last year the regiment had only four members absent out of 726 officers and men on the rolls. Cos. C, G, H, K and L, commanded by Capt. William T. Wynette, David B. Blanton, Morris A. Hulet, Edwin Codot and Fred W. Singleton, respectively, had each 100 per cent. present at this year's inspection. The inspecting officers were warm in their praise of the general condition and appearance of the organization.

47TH N.Y.—COL. J. G. EDDY.

The Hon. Bird S. Coler, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, reviewed the 47th N.Y., under command of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Barthman, as Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, its colonel, was on leave.

The regiment for review was equalized into twelve companies of twelve files front, divided into three battalions, and formed in line of masses, the battalion commanders being Majors Thomas E. Jackson and Harry B. Baldwin, and Capt. Ernest E. Jannicky, of Co. B. During the passage a number of men in several of the companies were out of step. Following the review, Lieut. Colonel Barthman put the command through a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment, in which officers and men creditably acquitted themselves.

The ceremony of evening parade, which brought the military exercises to a close, was under command of Major Jackson, with the several companies unequalized. With the exception of the slow formation the work of the regiment in this ceremony was excellent. The manual of arms was well executed and the passage in review, with the several companies under command of the first sergeants, was fully equal to it, if not better than that during the ceremony of review. Co. F, Capt. Edward H. Snyder, paraded the largest company.

An excellent dance program was heartily enjoyed by the large number of guests. Prominent among the guests were Lieut. Col. William L. Garcia, Major Frederick W. Baldwin and Lieut. Charles T. O'Connor, 14th Regt.; Capt. Frank Dean, 13th Regt.; Lieut. Walter W. Griffith, 2d Naval Battalion.

MAINE.

The awakening interest of the National Guard of the States bordering on the sea in coast defense is evidenced by the recent action of the Officers' Association of the National Guard of Maine in requesting an address, by an officer of the Regular establishment, on the possibility of a closer relationship between the Guard and the Coast Artillery, and the practicability of a part of the Guard taking up Coast Artillery work. Capt. C. H. Hilton, A.C., stationed at Fort Williams, Me., delivered the address at the armory in Portland on Feb. 27 before the association, and it was received with much interest by the large number of officers present. By practical illustrations of many of the more difficult features of coast work it was demonstrated that the Guard, with study and practice, could fit themselves to render invaluable service to the Government in case the need should occur to man the many gun now out of commission.

The Maine Guard is seriously considering the question of converting part of its organization into coast companies, and should such an event occur, the Portland companies will be particularly fortunate because of the easy accessibility of the coast fortifications.

The address of Captain Hilton on Feb. 27 was highly appreciated by those attending. It was illustrated by means of apparatus at which a detail of men from Captain Hilton's company assisted.

MARYLAND.

The project of organizing a battery of Coast Artillery for the Maryland National Guard was urged by Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., the officer on duty with the organized militia of Maryland, in an address before the Officers' Convention in 1906, who said in part: "The mention of Fort McHenry brings forcibly to mind the fact that this State could have an organization of Coast Artillery. Our present State Militia law allows us to raise a battery, and the War Department, I am satisfied, would much prefer to see the State organize a heavy battery. The conditions are ideal; Baltimore, an immense city filled with skilled mechanics; just the kind of men to learn quickly the handling and mechanism of modern cannon. Then with the various harbor fortifications right at our very doors there is the finest opportunity possible to learn! The 13th New York and the 1st Massachusetts, and some Connecticut batteries are fine Coast Artillery organizations. In their armories they use naturally some working models of cannon of the larger sizes, to learn the drill, but they go for their summer camps to some of the United States forts and sea coast. This would be one relief. In war three reliefs are necessary. Where are they to come from? Any disposition to organize a coast defense company in a State with its

THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

MOËT & CHANDON WHITE SEAL

of the
Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
to any Champagne Produced Since
the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

own coast to be protected is received with open arms by the War Department, and every possible encouragement and aid given. In my opinion the State Legislature should give us, not a light battery, which is very difficult and expensive to raise and maintain, but a coast battery, which for Baltimore would be easy to raise and could be made to take the greatest local pride in being considered part of the national defense of its own city."

At the annual convention in February, 1907, Lieut. Colonel Weaver, Art. Corps, U.S.A., made a strong address upon this subject, and it is gratifying to see that good results have been obtained already, as will be seen by the following: Acting under orders from Governor Warfield directing the organization of a company of Coast Artillery for the Maryland National Guard, Lieut. Sydney B. Austin, Signal Corps, has begun the systematic distribution of letters asking for recruits for the proposed company. Governor Warfield's action in issuing the order was in response to a request from the War Department made to the Governors of all coast States, and to the effect that the regular coast defense service could be effectively augmented by additions from the State Guards.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. H.—Change of address of subscribers is made as often as desired, and the paper is forwarded wherever directed. A chief petty officer in the Navy, when his enlistment expires, can re-enlist in the same grade providing his record is satisfactory.

A. J. J.—In reply to your query about the answer to A. D. K., in our issue of Feb. 9 last, we would say that no authoritative answer can be made to these queries except by a decision of the courts. We would suggest that you get an opinion from a reliable pension attorney, as the interpretation of the law is purely legal. On its face the answer to A.D.K. is considered correct.

J. S. H.—See answer to A.J.J. in this issue.

SUBSCRIBER.—The brief announcements sometimes published of passengers sailing on Army transports, in which it is noted that so many "casuals," "prisoners," and "nurses," sailed, is an exact copy of an official report sent the War Department, and the names of the nurses are not given in such. In later mail lists the names are given, and are published when it is possible to do so.

J. C.—You will have to write to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire about your brother, giving any facts you can as to date of his enlistment, etc.

G. S. asks: The address of the recorder of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. Answer: Col. John P. Nicholson, 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A. B.—As soon as the report of the board of Army officers to test pistols and revolvers can be made public its decision will be published in our columns.

J. S. H. asks: G.O. 26, W.D., 1907, states that no enlisted man shall receive more than one addition to his pay. Is that to be construed that in the case of a man being appointed gun commander and is a first class gunner that his pay as gunner stops with the above mentioned appointment? Answer: He cannot receive additional pay as a gun commander and first class gunner at the same time.

O.S. asks: After a summary court-martial has found the accused guilty in a lesser degree than charged and has sentenced him to a punishment commensurate with his offense, has the commanding officer (who is the reviewing authority), after disapproving of the findings and sentence of the court, a legal right to call the man to the mast and for the same offense for which tried award a punishment much more severe than that pronounced by the court? Answer: The C.O. has no right to award such punishment.

J. S. D.—In your question you do not state whether at the time of your sailing you were or were not in the Army. If you were enrolled you would be entitled to double time for the first instance you mention.

W. P.—A statement of your service should be made to the Military Secretary of the Army with request that your descriptive list be amended to accord therewith.

READER asks: If an enlisted man retires April 31, 1907, as sergeant of Artillery and "chief plotter" or "gun commander," with thirty years' continuous service, what would be his retired pay? Answer: He would receive \$21 per month and an allowance of \$9.50, total \$30.50, while in active service. His additional pay as chief plotter or gun commander ceases on retirement.

J. C.—If you write to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., relative to the man you desire information about, you will receive a reply.

J. W. asks: I served in the Army during the Civil War three years and fifteen days. Am I entitled to one of the campaign badges (now being in the Navy) the same as the men now in the Army? Answer: No; it has been decided that the badge is part of the uniform of the Army only.

S. K.—Under the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, double time may only be computed for service in "the Civil and Spanish-American Wars." Applicants, unless physically disqualified, "shall be at least fifty years of age."

D. J. P. asks: If there are any vacancies in the Navy as assistant paymaster and when will there be another examination? Answer: No vacancies exist and no examinations will be held until two or more vacancies are created.

T. P. B. asks: (1) A soldier in the Cavalry branch of Service qualifies as sharpshooter March 31, 1906, and Aug. 14, 1906, transfers to the general recruiting service. The

CABOT'S
Sulpho-Naphthol
 TRADE MARK
 LIQUID CLEANLINESS.

ANTISEPTIC CERMICIDE

Endorsed by the medical profession generally. Adopted by hospitals everywhere. Best known antiseptic for wounds, cuts, sores, etc. Thoroughly cleanses. Absolutely prevents blood poisoning. Effectively destroys all germs.

Approved and used by U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Send for Literature.

THE SULPHO-NAPHTHOL CO.,
 19 Haymarket Sq., BOSTON, MASS.

soldier not having the opportunity to requalify in the following year, and remains in the G.R.S., Infantry, at what date would his sharpshooter pay stop, or would it stop? Answer: This question hinges on whether the military authorities decide an opportunity to requalify was or was not given. (2) A soldier enlists January, 1898, served in Cuba from Nov. 16, 1898, to February, 1900; also served in the Philippines from July 27, 1905, to May 18, 1906. Is he entitled to a button or war chevrons, and how many, if any? Answer: Your statement is too indefinite to make a formal reply. We suggest that you send a copy of your official record to the Military Secretary through the channel.

J. T. W.—If J.T.W. will communicate with H.W., care of Army and Navy Journal, he will be furnished with the names and addresses of the heirs of the late Col. John T. Sprague, U.S.A.

P. W. K. asks: Can a commanding officer lawfully require from any soldier in his command a statement of his religious belief, or that of his parents? Might not the soldier lawfully decline (respectfully, of course) to give the information upon the ground that the requirement was an intrusive usurpation, unauthorized by law and repugnant to delicacy in a domain which belongs in our Republic, at least, sacredly and solely to the conscience of each individual? Answer: This question is merely theoretical, as we doubt whether there is a soldier in our Army so foolish as to make it a matter of conscience to decline to respond to an inquiry as that suggested. The information might be required for some proper purpose, and it is hard to see how any improper use could be made of it. Such inquiries are constantly asked, and answered, in courts of justice and other institutions without protest or complaint. Every person in the country is required to answer such questions at the behest of the takers of the census.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 28, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John A. Dougherty arrived on Friday last from Kansas City, where they have been spending a leave of some time, and have since been the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr of this station. They have been warmly welcomed, and among affairs in their honor was a dinner at which Comdr. and Mrs. Carr were the hosts on Saturday evening last, a number of guests enjoying their hospitality. The Doughertys sailed to-day for Japan, where Commander Dougherty goes as naval attaché to Tokio. Saturday, the 23d, witnessed the arrival of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, who came from Washington, where they stopped for a brief visit en route from Baltimore, where the former was on duty as purchasing paymaster. Pay Director Ray comes to assume the important post of general storekeeper, filled temporarily by Paymr. David Potter since the detachment of Pay Insp. John S. Carpenter some three months ago. The Rays are stopping at the New Bernard in Vallejo until their quarters are prepared for them, and have as their guest their niece, Miss Blow. Mrs. Ray was formerly Miss Richards, of San Francisco, and as a relative of the late Med. Dir. George W. Wood was a frequent visitor to the yard. Her sister and other relatives still reside in San Francisco.

On Friday afternoon last—Washington's birthday—Mrs. Holden A. Evans gave a children's party in honor of the seventh birthday of her small daughter, Iris. Those present were Emma Dunbar, Jane, Jen and Margaret O'Brien, Dickie Cutts, Ruth McKintee, Annie Hudie, Hilier Gearing, Isabella McCrackin, Josie Richards, Gladys Peasey, and Ruth O'Hara. Miss Stella McCalla, who has been spending a great part of the winter in San Francisco as the guest of Mrs. Norman McLaren, has returned to her home in Santa Barbara. Miss Lillie McCalla, who with Miss Alice Hoffman, another prominent society girl, has been engaged in the blue print business at the metropolis for several months, accompanied her sister South, but has returned after a short visit to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla.

On Friday evening last Lieut. Edison E. Scranton, of the Milwaukee, and Mrs. Scranton were the hosts at a remarkably pretty dinner in the ward room of that ship, complimentary to Miss Sergeant and Mrs. Tyler, who have been visiting the yard. A number of young people of the station enjoyed the pleasant affair. On Monday Miss Tyler was also the honored guest at a luncheon given aboard the receivingship Independence by Mrs. Giles Harber.

Lieut. William D. Leahy, who has long been attached to the U.S.S. Boston, arrived in San Francisco on Saturday to join Mrs. Leahy, who has been spending the winter there as the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. P. Harrington. They expect to leave shortly for Annapolis. Paymr. Eugene D. Ryan arrived in Vallejo a few days ago to join Mrs. Ryan, who, with their children, has been spending the greater part of the winter there with relatives. Paymaster Ryan is here for duty as a member of the court to try Paymr. John Irwin, jr. Pay Insp. Thomas S. Jewett arrived to-day for similar duty and with Mrs. Jewett is now staying at the New Bernard in Vallejo. Major Rout Dutton is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dutton, in San Francisco, where he expects to make his home for the future. Miss Louise Menefee is spending a few days with her mother at their home here, having come up from Berkeley, where she is attending the University of California. Comdr. Henry C. Gearing left the early part of the week for the north on an inspection of the wireless station recently established at North Head. It is expected that an expedition of electricians will leave this yard within the next few weeks to establish the last of the chain of eight stations along the coast. Brig. Gen. George E. Pond, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Pond, who have been the guests of the former's brother, Comdr. Charles F. Pond, will leave next week for the Presidio of Monterey, where they will again visit their son and his wife, Capt. and Mrs. Pond, before going South. They plan to spend Easter with Mrs. Pond's people in North Carolina and then will go to their home in Plattsburg, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, Miss Alice Bacon that was, will leave in a few days for Santa Barbara, where they will visit the latter's parents, Pay. Director Bacon, retired, and Mrs. Bacon. Before returning to San Francisco they will spend some time in Los Angeles.

Mrs. James H. Bull was the honored guest at a delightful luncheon given on Friday last by Mrs. Wendell Simpson, at which the other guests were Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham, Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. Daniel Hand, Mrs. Igonbock and Mrs. Hazard. Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter, who have made their home here for nearly three years, left to-day for Salem, N.J., the former having been ordered home on waiting orders. Paymr. William T. Wallace has assumed the duties of paymaster of the yard.

The U.S.S. Milwaukee was released from drydock on Saturday, the sight being viewed by many onlookers as the Milwaukee and her sister ship, the Charleston, are the two largest vessels ever docked here. The Milwaukee's main battery has all been placed aboard, but there is no probability of her leaving

the yard in the immediate future. After a hurried trip South with stores the Saturn has returned, and is in dock for some slight repair work. The tug Iroquois, station ship at Honolulu, is expected here within a few days for extensive repairs. She is in command of Lieut. J. F. Carter. Washington's birthday was observed with sports and a general good time. The sports for the men of the Milwaukee were under the management of Ensign D. T. Ghent, and included a potato race, shoe race, wheelbarrow race, three-legged race, 100-yard dash, etc. A couple of boxing contests were also held on the quarter deck. The holiday was the occasion of extra good menus, the following dinner being served aboard the Independence: Lobster salad, mayonnaise dressing; roast turkey, cranberry sauce, celery dressing; French peas, creamed cauliflower, mashed potatoes; English plum pudding, hard sauce, Pumpkin pie, oranges, apples, bananas, fancy mixed candies, assorted nuts, black coffee, cigars. Aboard the other vessels here the men fared equally well.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 4, 1907.

Lieut. James E. Fehét, 9th Cav., was a visitor for a few days the early part of last week en route from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Sheridan. While here he was the guest of Major Gerhard L. Luhn, retired. Mrs. John P. Hasson was hostess last Friday afternoon for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Dainty refreshments were served after a number of rubbers had been played, and a very delightful afternoon spent. Mrs. Hasson's guests were: Mrs. William B. Banister, Mrs. Allen Smith, Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Mrs. William A. Powell, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Will L. Pyles and Miss Smith. Ladies' night at the club was greatly enjoyed last week, dancing, bridge and billiards being the amusements for the evening. Among those present were: Miss Kathryn Cornish, Mr. Roy Cornish, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Lieut. James D. Fife, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, and Lieutenants Bunker and Gregory.

Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., and Mrs. Boyd, who have been visiting Mrs. Boyd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Schroers, of St. Louis, will return to the Philippines this month, sailing on the transport Thomas March 5. Their station will be Fort McKinley, where Captain Boyd's regiment now is. Archbishop Harty, of Manila, who has scores of friends in the Army, is expected in St. Louis just after Holy Week, and the parishioners of St. Leo's are planning an elaborate banquet in his honor. Mr. Roy Cornish, son of Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., left last Friday for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will secure a business position. Miss Comstock, of St. Louis, who was the guest of Miss Kathryn Cornish last week, has returned to her home. Quartermaster Sergt. James Gillespie has secured permission from the War Department to take the civil service examination in St. Louis on March 17 for a clerkship in the Panama Canal zone.

Another bachelor mess has been started at Lieut. John R. Bosley's quarters. Major William B. Banister, Med. Dept., has packed his household effects and will leave for the Philippines as soon as he is relieved by Major Alfred E. Bradley, who is expected to arrive the early part of this month. Capt. William C. Cannon, Q.M., returned last Friday from Washington, and is now turning over the Q.M. property here to Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, who is acting quartermaster until the arrival of Capt. Ola M. Bell. Mrs. Cannon is in Brooklyn, N.Y., with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, and will remain with them until Captain Cannon joins her in New York.

The concert in the mess hall last Friday evening was well attended. The depot band gave an excellent program, followed by three boxing contests. The first preliminary bout was between two recruits, the second between Recruit Burns of the 19th Co., and Gus Atherton, of the Missouri Athletic Club. Following these was the main bout between Recruit Crouse, 19th Co., and Jimmy Michael, of the Missouri Athletic Club. This proved to be the most interesting contest yet held in the garrison this winter. No decision was made, as both men were on their feet at the finish, but the general opinion was in favor of Recruit Crouse. Among officers and their families present were: Lieut. Col. Robert C. Evans, Major G. L. Luhn, Miss Luhn, Capt. Lester W. Cornish, Miss Kathryn Cornish, Capt. William T. Littenbrant, and Lieutenants Bosley, Heaton, McConnell, Powell, Bunker, Pyles, Luhn, Parker, Goodspeed, Gregory, and Capt. William C. Cannon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Major Alvarado M. Fuller, retired. Miss Kathryn Cornish, daughter of Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., left last Saturday for St. Louis to visit friends prior to her departure with Capt. and Mrs. Cornish for Hot Springs, Ark. Since last week there have been three more deaths from meningitis, and there are several cases now in the hospital. The fatal cases were Recruits Alfred Hanson, Roxie Newman and Walter Lewis. Owing to the increase in the number of cases the post surgeon recommended, and the War Department approved, that no more applicants for enlistment be sent to this depot, and that no recruits be sent away until matters improve. Last week a detachment of Coast Artillery recruits left this post for Fort Howard, and on reaching its destination one case of meningitis had developed. All barracks are being disinfected and painted, the occupants wearing fatigue uniform, temporarily occupying the court-martial and amusement rooms in the administration building, using hay for beds and leaving their blue clothes and bedding in the barracks over night to be fumigated.

Lieut. Francis J. McConnel, 17th Inf., was host at a dinner last Friday evening, his guests including a number of gentlemen from St. Louis. Capt. G. Somard Turner is for the present sharing Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton's quarters, where another bachelor mess has been started.

Everyone is delighted to learn that an appropriation to install an electric plant at this post has been approved, and it is hoped that work will soon be begun.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long returned last Saturday from Fort Monroe, Va., where Lieutenant Long has been to take his examination for promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson entertained a number of friends at dinner last Wednesday evening. Captain Evans, U.S.M.C., was a visitor this week, the guest of Lieut. F. J. McConnel, 17th Inf. Mr. Wilkins, father of Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Ely for the past month, left last week for his home, Sioux City, Iowa. Capt. W. C. Cannon is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Jan. 24, 1907.

Troop F, 8th Cav., and Cos. F and I, of the 13th and 16th Infantry, commanded respectively by Capt. R. S. Wells, Capt. H. W. Miller and 1st Lieut. G. H. White, have been detailed to represent this post at the forthcoming division field meet, and are drilling daily for the event.

Capt. E. F. McGlachlin, Art. Corps, has been visiting Capt. John L. Hayden, A.C., for the past few days. Captain McGlachlin's station is Jolo, and he is a member of a board to select and divide for the Cavalry and Artillery the horses that came in on the last trip of the Dix. Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 13th Inf., who was left in Leyte after the 13th Infantry came back to the post to close up some matters pertaining to camp sites, is expected back within the next few days. Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 8th Cav., went to Los Banos a few days ago suffering with rheumatism. Los Banos is becoming noted in the Philippines as having great curative properties in afflictions of this nature. Col. H. F. Kingsbury and Capt. R. J. Duff, who went to Camp Wallace, Union, to select and determine the troop to represent the regiment in the division field meet, returned last week.

Gen. F. F. Warren and his aides, Captains Barnum and Williams, were callers at the post last Friday. General Weston, accompanied by General Pershing, the post commander, went out to the range to observe target practice. The range

DOCTORS

who have had experience with

Glycozone

Endorse and successfully use it in the treatment of
DYSPEPSIA

and other stomach diseases. GLYCOZONE is absolutely harmless. It cleanses the lining membrane of the stomach, and subdues inflammation, thus helping nature to accomplish a cure, which accounts for the gratifying results that are obtained. To convince Dyspeptics that GLYCOZONE cannot fail to help them, I will send to anyone mentioning this magazine and enclosing 25c. to pay forwarding charges

A \$1.00 Bottle Free

(Only one bottle to a family.)

Charles Marchand

Sold by leading
 druggists
 None genuine
 without
 my signature.

Dept. V, 63 Prince Street, New York
FREE! Valuable booklet on How to Treat Diseases.

has been very materially improved, and firing began on the 15th. It is possible now to run twenty-eight men at one time on the skirmish line. The new rifle is very satisfactory and everyone seems pleased with it. It is believed the scores will be much better than with the old rifle and carbine. Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., went to Leyte on the last trip of the Seward. He is counsel before a G.C.M. at Iloilo.

At a meeting of the Army and Navy Club last Monday night it was decided that members of the club at Fort McKinley would hereafter be rated as suburban members, and their dues will be \$1.25, U.S. currency, per month. This is exactly one-half what the members have been paying heretofore who were stationed here. The members of the club who go to the States pay no dues while absent from the Philippines. The resident dues (only those members residing in Manila are resident members) were not changed, and they still pay \$2.50 per month. All officers stationed more than ten miles away from the club are non-resident members.

The machine guns for the detachments were received last Monday, and from now on the detachments will be exercised and drilled in their use.

Capt. J. F. Gohn, 16th Inf., has been detailed as constructing quartermaster at the post, relieving Capt. A. S. Bickham. Mrs. Samuel J. Sutherland, wife of Lieutenant Sutherland, 13th Inf., who has been in Japan for four or five months, is expected to reach Manila to-day. Miss Winifred Erwin, daughter of Major J. B. Erwin, I.G., Dept. of the Visayas, returned to Iloilo on the last trip of the Seward. Miss Erwin has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. William M. Roberts, Med. Dept. Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., who has been granted a leave for fifteen days, about Feb. 3, will make the round trip of the Southern Islands. Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin, 2d Inf., is up for examination for promotion and is visiting Lieut. F. E. Sidman, 8th Cav.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener entertained at dinner recently in honor of Judge and Mrs. McCabe, the guests of Col. and Mrs. Bandholtz. The decorations were scarlet and green, the favors exquisite red rose buds.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 25, 1907.

Beginning with Feb. 14 we are to have a big camp meet in Manila that will embrace troops stationed in this division. This most excellent idea originated with Major General Wood, commanding the Philippines Division. Sufficient land has been secured from Messrs. Warren, Barnes & Company, who represent an English syndicate, to have a camp all along the beach of Manila bay, just beyond the corral of Pasay in Malate district. Major John Coster, 9th Inf., has been detailed in charge of the camp, assisted by Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 8th Inf., who will act as quartermaster and commissary; Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf., is to be adjutant of the camp, with Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Dept., in charge of the health and sanitary arrangements of Camp Leonard Wood. The camp will be a model of systematic and sanitary arrangements. The bay will afford nice opportunity for sea bathing. It is estimated that over a thousand men will be there in a regular village of tents. The first six sections have been allotted to the Quartermaster's Department; the next four to the Cavalry, and one section to camp guard; four sections to the Artillery; the second half of the camp will be occupied by the Infantry, Hospital Corps, competitors, headquarters and the Scout companies. A large area has been laid off for athletic sports. There will be a steeplechase course, in the shape of a figure eight, and a two-mile race track. The University and Army and Navy Clubs, of Manila, have offered prizes for different events of the division meet.

Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon and Miss Safford are guests at the quarters of Major D. S. Stanley, chief quartermaster, visiting Miss Stanley, at No. 8 Military Plaza, Malate. Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A. Dept., has been announced as chief judge advocate of the division, with office at Fort Santiago. The Tennis Club, composed of civilians and Army and Navy officers, who have a lovely court on Wallace Field, had a tournament on Saturday afternoon of last week.

It seems as if every organization in this part of the world was covering itself with glory. The Marine Corps at Olongapo have just completed a hike from Olongapo to Dinalupigan in six hours, and marched in their full kit. Lieut. E. S. Yates, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Yates and their three children, are recent arrivals, and are located at marine quarters, Cavite.

On Tuesday, Jan. 22, Major and Miss Stanley entertained at dinner at their quarters, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and the house guests, Mrs. Kennon and Miss Safford. The decorations were exquisite orange canna. The Gun Club, of Manila, has invitations out for a shoot at the range of the club in San Juan Monte on the 27th. The contest will be at a range of three hundred meters, with appropriate prizes. On Wednesday evening last Captain Palmer, president of the International bank, gave a box party at the Grand Opera House to see "La Bohème," by an Italian company that has been giving operas for three nights a week during this month. Captain Palmer had with him Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Miss Katrina Wright, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Wright, now of Japan; Miss Van Vleet, of Memphis, Tenn., and Major McGill. After the opera was over the party adjourned to the hospitable home of Major McGill, No. 200 Calle Nozalea, for supper. Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum and Mrs. Slocum had with them in another box, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tompkins and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Fletcher, of the Navy. Major and Mrs. Case had Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell with them. In another box was a pleasant party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Judge and Mrs. Willard, General Allen, commander of the Constabulary, and some Filipinos.

Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., appointed aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding at Fort William McKinley, is now on duty at Malabang, Mind., but is expected here by the first inter-island transport. Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., aide to Brig. Gen. Walter T. Dugan, has come to Manila for a short trip from Zamboanga.

At the last ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club about the hosts of the evening was Captain Palmer, who entertained Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, 1st Lieutenant Roper, U.S.N.; Mr. Pers-

G. McDonald, Miss Wright and Miss Van Vleet. Major Lucas, of the Marine Corps, had Capt. and Mrs. Jolly, from Cavite, and Miss Perry as his guests. At a recent box party given by Mrs. Smith, wife of the Governor General, at the opera house, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton were among the guests.

Artesian wells have just been bored with great success in Pampanga Province. This will solve the drinking water question to a large extent.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 3, 1907.

Miss Elsa Budd was hostess at the Golf Club Saturday afternoon, her assistants being Miss Vida McKellar, Mrs. J. Tom Williams, Misses Constance Clark and Miss Rowalli. Mrs. Wallace has returned after spending several weeks in the East. She was accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Calvert, of Philadelphia.

The new bowling alley at the Upper Post was formally opened Wednesday, when Lieut. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained with bowling in honor of Miss Nugent, of St. Louis. A chafing dish supper was served at the home of the hostess. The guests were: Miss Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. McCook, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Rich, Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, Misses Burbank, Miss Graham, of Louisville, Ky.; Captain Knox, Captain Baldwin and Lieutenant Jacob. An enjoyable hay ride was an event of the week, the party being entertained afterwards by an elaborate supper at the Torreon. Those who participated were: Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Bispham, Misses Clark, Rowalli, Burbank, Nugent, Graham, Jones, Cabanné, Lieutenants Jacob, Perkins, Gillis, Craigie, Bryson, Fitch and Bergen, Major Stevens and Mr. John Darragh.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Hannay, retired, was a visitor in the fort for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead, Capt. and Mrs. Hay entertained at dinner Friday night. Mrs. Burbank and Mrs. Compton were hostesses Thursday afternoon at the informal tea at the Officers' Club. The ladies' room at the club has proved to be a great acquisition to the club, and the pleasant informal teas held there every Wednesday afternoon are well attended, both by the garrison and town. The room is tastefully furnished in the old mission style, while the color scheme is green. Mrs. Maus was the hostess at a beautiful informal luncheon of ten covers. The table was daintily decorated in pink sweet peas. The guests were: Mrs. H. D. Kemppmann, Mrs. Drought, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Bankhead, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Hendrick and Mrs. Crane.

Brig. Gen. P. D. Vroom, retired, former inspector general of the Army, who was stationed here in 1895, is again in the city to spend the remainder of the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Nolan entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. McClenard, Miss Cabanné and Lieutenant Fitch.

Captain Knox was the host at a most delightful moonlight picnic given complimentary to Miss Nugent. Canvas was stretched and dancing was indulged in to the soft strains of a string orchestra. The large camp fire was a great feature of the evening. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. McCook, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bispham, Misses Rowalli, Nugent, Clark, Burbank, Cabanné, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold entertained at a skating party, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Nolan, Miss Cabanné, and Lieutenant Fitch.

Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee and wife spent several days in San Antonio. Prior to the weekly hop Saturday evening an informal reception was tendered Gen. and Mrs. Lee by the officers and ladies. The ladies' room of the Officers' Club was tastefully decorated in cut flowers and potted plants in honor of Mr. E. D. Bartlett, of Rhode Island, celebrating his seventy-second birthday. He has been spending the winter here with his son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. LeRoy Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett served as chaplain during the Civil War. Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Hay were the hostesses of the afternoon. Lieut. C. D. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., is here from Fort Clark on detached service. Capt. and Mrs. Hay entertained with a most delightful hop supper last Saturday, Mrs. L. J. Fleming and Mrs. Arrowsmith serving in the dining room, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Fleming, Major Taylor, Major Wallace, Major Clark, Mrs. Bispham, Misses Nugent, Cabanné, Lieutenant Burgen, Mrs. Phelps, Lieutenant Fitch and Lieutenant Prosser.

Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Arnold entertained a few friends at skating on the evening of Feb. 28 in honor of Miss Cabanné, of St. Louis. The party, which included Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Robt. M. Nolan and Lieutenant Fitch, were entertained at a dainty supper at the home of the hostess. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Nolan entertained very prettily at dinner Wednesday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Miss Cabanné, of St. Louis, and Lieutenant Fitch.

One of the most successful as well as unique affairs was the jingle party given by Major and Mrs. C. A. Bennett. Spicy and personal were the little verses each guest was requested to compose at the expense of another, which, when read by Colonel Stevens, furnished no end of laughter and merriment. The drawing rooms were most beautifully decorated, each in the colors of the three organizations now stationed at the post, one in red, one in yellow and one in pale blue for the Infantry. A dainty supper concluded the evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson entertained at a bowling party on the evening of Feb. 27 in honor of Miss Nugent, of St. Louis. A chafing dish supper at the home of the hostess followed. Mrs. Johnson's guests were: Capt. and Mrs. McCook, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Rich, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Burbank, Misses Elise and Edith Burbank, Miss Graham, Captains Knox and Baldwin, and Lieutenant Jacob, Lieut. and Mrs. Compton.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., March 6, 1907.

Major H. H. Benham continues as acting commandant of the post, Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn not having arrived. Major Benham enjoys the good will and esteem, not only of the officers and men of the post, but also of citizens. The Lenten season has caused a cessation of social gaiety at the post and in Oswego City. The departure of Col. and Mrs. C. L. Hodges and Miss Hodges, of Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Laubach, and the absence on leave of Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Bury, have made the post rather a lonesome place. Lieut. and Mrs. Bury and their infant daughter are visiting the parents of Mrs. Bury in Indiana. It is reported at the post that Lieutenant Bury intends soon to retire from the Army and enter business, either at his home in Michigan or elsewhere.

Lieut. Christopher Jensvold, of Co. I, is said to have been offered an excellent position as engineer with the General Electric Company at Schenectady. He is considering the advisability of accepting the place. Lieut. H. H. Hall, whose resignation takes effect April 1, was before a board for examination for promotion to first lieutenant, at Madison Barracks last week. Lieutenant Hall was married recently, and is now in Rochester engaged in business.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Atlantic Division, made a visit of inspection on Feb. 18. He was accompanied only by his son and aide, Capt. "Jack" Wade, of the 2d Cavalry. The General expressed his satisfaction at the excellent condition of the post.

The officers of the 23d were special guests at a celebration by Oswego Lodge, B.P.O. of Elks, on Washington's Birthday. Capt. R. C. Croxton made a brief address. The guest of honor was Chauncey Olcott, the well-known actor. Delphin

ROSENWASSER

CANVAS PUTTEE



NEW ARMY STANDARD CANVAS PUTTEE LEGGING

The lightest, strongest, dressiest, most serviceable legging ever made. For officers and enlisted men. It is far more durable than the leather legging and costs but a trifle in comparison. Has no strap at bottom, is adjusted in a moment, and retains its shape under all conditions. Made of waterproof canvas—an almost perfect match for the new olive drab uniform.

LOOK FOR TRADEMARK ON THE GENUINE.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS OR BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

ROSENWASSER BROS. 472 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

M. Delmas, the San Francisco attorney and chief counsel for the defense in the Thaw case, is a personal friend of Captain Croxton's. They are fellow-members of the famous Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

The officers here have gone in for bowling, and spend most of their leisure hours on alleys of the Fortnightly Club. Lieutenant Jensvold is captain of a team, and last week the team defeated the crack bowlers of the club. Lieutenant Jensvold's associates are George W. Bush and Charles M. Doyle.

Manager Wesley, of the local theater, the Richardson, has made an arrangement with the exchange officer, Lieutenant Duke, whereby the men can secure seats for theatrical attractions, no matter whether they are "broke" or not. The scheme is a simple one, checks being given against the account of the soldier and payable on pay day. Manager Wesley in exchange for the privilege gives a percentage to the canteen fund.

First Sergeant Brown, of Co. L, has retired, after thirty years' service. He has served three enlistments with the 23d Infantry. Sergeant Brown served through the Indian campaign and was among the first men to make the attack on Manila.

Private McGuire, of Co. K, has been signed by the Auburn team of the Empire League, and will be given a trial in the box. Prior to enlisting he pitched in the New England League.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 27, 1907.

Major Chittenden was here on Wednesday making his quarterly inspection of material of the batteries and emplacements. He was accompanied by Major Bartlett, who is district commander during the absence of Colonel Taylor. Capt. Guy T. Scott and Lieutenant Martin were visitors in Seattle during the week. Major Bartlett and Capt. M. C. Buckley were at Fort Worden on an inspection tour the first of the week.

The Thomas made a trip to Seattle on Monday and returned the same day after having spent five hours in Seattle. Those who availed themselves of this opportunity to visit Seattle were Capt. and Mrs. Noble, of Fort Casey; Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Fort Flagler; Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Easterbrook and the Misses Taylor, of Fort Worden.

A telegram ordering the officers in this district to report to the examining board in San Francisco, was received on Tuesday, and as soon as possible Lieutenants Sevier, Martin, McCauley and Geere, of Fort Casey; Lieut. J. M. Wheeler and Hope, of Fort Flagler, and Lieutenants Masteller, Lull and Peterson, of Fort Worden, left for that destination. The best wishes of the district go with them. Mrs. McCauley, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Masteller accompanied their husbands, and will be the guests of friends in San Francisco.

CUBAN NOTES.

Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 24, 1907.

Last Friday the Officers' Club gave a dance in the post pavilion. About 300 guests were in attendance. Under the direction of Lieut. W. G. Meade, 11th Cav., the hall was decorated with beautiful royal palms and electric lights encased in Japanese lanterns. The music was by the 27th Infantry band. These hops are held semi-monthly, and are looked forward to with great interest. Havana's select society with many prominent tourists from the States are generally in attendance.

Co. F, 27th Inf., gave a hop at their quarters Saturday evening in Mariannao. The regimental band furnished the music, and a large crowd from Havana attended. Co. F is doing guard at Army headquarters.

In the contest for the baseball trophy offered by the Havana

Daily Post, the Cavalry are now in the lead, followed by the Marines; the Artillery are third, and the Engineers last. The series ends on March 27. Seldom less than a thousand people attend the games. Tourists also are much in evidence. The feature, however, of these baseball games is the volume of noise made by the rooters of each team and the number of mascots that turn out in the flashing colors of their respective regiments.

Last Thursday evening, under the direction of the chaplains, a Washington's birthday entertainment was given in the assembly hall, by talent from the garrison, Marianao and Havana. The feature of the celebration was the address on "George Washington," by Father Nugent, of Des Moines, Iowa, a noted Catholic prelate and public speaker. Father Nugent is a visitor for a few days on the island and spoke at the request of Chaplain Waring, of the 11th Cavalry. To-day the Holy Name Society of the camp received confirmation at the consecration services of Bishop Jones, of Havana, of the Catholic church. Chaplain Waring headed the society to the city.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Ederly, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification.—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.: A and B, Manila, P.I., to sail for Ft. Mason, Cal., for station on Aug. 15, 1907; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal., to sail for Manila from San Francisco July 5; E, F, G, H, I, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington, Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.: A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Banica Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



positively beneficial, deliciously fragrant, gives perfect satisfaction. Absolutely pure. Ask your dentist.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Two troops on July 15, 1907, to Fort Yellowstone; headquarters, band and ten troops on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and two squadrons to Fort Meade, and the remaining two troops to Fort Keogh.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I, K and L, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, and three troops on Jan. 5, 1908, to relieve 4th Cavalry.

6th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. June 15, 1907, and will take station as follows: Headquarters, band and one squadron to Fort Riley, one squadron to Fort Leavenworth, and one squadron to Fort Sheridan.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To be relieved by 10th Cavalry, and sail for the U.S. April 15, taking station as follows: Hqrs., band and two squadrons to Fort Robinson, and one squadron to Fort D. A. Russell.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila, May 5, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1907, to relieve the 7th Cavalry; Troop G will remain in the U.S. at Ft. Leavenworth.

9th Cav.—Address Hqrs., and A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Manila, P.I.; B and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb., and M, Ft. Riley, Kas. Two troops will sail for Manila on June 5, 1907, and one troop will remain in the U.S.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

3d. Ft. Myer, Va.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va.

5th. Manila, P.I. To sail for Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for station on March 15, 1907.

6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th. Manila, P.I.

9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

13th. Manila, P.I.

14th. Havana, Cuba.

15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

17th. Havana, Cuba.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

4th. Jackson Bks., La.

5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Battery and Station.

18th. Havana, Cuba.

19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

23d. Manila, P.I.

24th. Manila, P.I.

25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

26th. Manila, P.I. To sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., June 15, 1907, for station.

27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila May 5.

28th. Manila, P.I. To sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., March 15, 1907, for station.

29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

8th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

11th. Key West Bks., Fla.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

- 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
57th. (Torpedo Co. Company), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
58th. (Torpedo Co. Company), Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Ordered to Ft. Worden, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. (Torpedo Co.) Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
120th. (Torpedo Co. Company), Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
122d. Key West, Fla.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; will sail for the U.S. July 15, 1907, and will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. B., Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.; will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston in May, 1907.
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 15, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Entire regiment at Vancouver Bks., Wash.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 15, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Aug. 15, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqrs., band and two battalions to Ft. Crook; two companies to Ft. Logan H. Roots, and two companies to Ft. Reno.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. May 15, 1907, and take station as follows: Hqrs., band and one battalion to Ft. Bliss, Tex.; one battalion to Ft. Reno, and one battalion to Ft. McIntosh.

SPENT \$50 WITH DOCTORS.

Got Barber's Itch From Shaving—Worse Under Doctor's Care—Cured by One Set of Cuticura—Cost \$1.

"I want to send you a word of thanks for what the wonderful Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I got shaved and got barber's itch, and doctored with my own doctor, but it got worse all the time. I spent in all about fifty dollars with doctors, but still it got worse. A friend of mine wanted me to try the Cuticura Remedies. As I had tried everything, I was discouraged. I bought one set of the Cuticura Remedies (Soap, Ointment and Pills, cost \$1.00), and they cured me entirely, so I cannot praise them too much. I would be willing to do most anything for the promotion of a cause like the Cuticura Remedies. They are wonderful, and I have recommended them to every one where occasion demanded it. I think every family should know about the Cuticura Remedies where they have children. Allen Ridgway, Station Master, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, Barnegat Station, N.J., Oct. 2, 1905."

- 20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Logan, Colo.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; I and L, Presidio S.F., Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas. Will sail for Manila on April 5, 1907, and relieve 19th Infantry.
26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Will sail for Manila June 5, 1907, and relieve the 9th Infantry.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Douglas, Utah; G and H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1907, and relieve 13th Infantry.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T. Will sail for Manila July 5, 1907, and relieve 16th Infantry.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey. Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

- GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding. At Ft. Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. Fort Dade, Fla. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. Key West Barracks, Fla. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. Fort Morgan, Ala. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., C.A., on board.

HANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

- Sailing from San Francisco. Sailing from Manila.
THOMAS.....March 5 THOMAS (or BUFORD) 15
SHERMAN.....April 5 LOGAN.....March 15
LOGAN.....May 6 SHERMAN.....May 15
THOMAS (or BUFORD).....June 5 LOGAN.....June 15

WHEN THE WEATHER IS WARM
LOOSE FITTING

B.V.D.

Trade-Mark. Registered U. S. Patent Office.



Coat Cut Undershirts
and
Knee Length Drawers
will keep you cool and
comfortable.

50c 1.00 & 1.50

a garment.
Identified by B.V.D.
Label, which consists
of white letters B.V.D.
on a red woven back-
ground. Accept no imi-
tations. Look for the
label.

Purchase B.V.D. Under-
wear through your
dealer. If you dealer
will not procure B.V.D.
Underwear for you,
send us the price of
the garments desired,
with your waist and
chest measurements (in
inches), and we will
fill direct sample
order for you, post-
paid.

Illustrated seven-color book-
let, descriptive of B.V.D. Under-
wear, sent free upon request.
ERLANGER BROTHERS
Dept. 2, Worth & Church Sts., New York City

ESTABROOK & EATON'S

Marguerite

STANDARD, HIGH-
GRADE, DOMES-
TIC GOODS

FINE FLAVOR
AND MILD

VARIOUS SHAPES AND SIZES

We will send by mail postage paid upon receipt of \$1.10
in coin or stamps, as sample 12 of either Concha or
Panetela size.

ESTABROOK & EATON, 222-224 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



BAND
ON EACH
CIGAR



Highly
recommended
by Army
and Navy
officers

Worth Cushion Sole
Shoes

Many years of my life have been spent
in the study of making a shoe that will
bring ease and comfort to aching feet. I
have the secret. My shoes are comfortable
and easy, stylish and shapely. Worth
shoes are so constructed that they sup-
port the arch, distribute the weight even-
ly, are neat and snug fitting. They save
the socks and keep the feet dry. The
soles are perfectly moisture proof. No
old shoe is more comfortable. The Worth
fits the foot from the start. Prove it
yourself. I know the result.

\$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00
also Women's \$3.00 and \$3.50

Ask your dealer for them, or write us giving his name.
Write for our booklet showing latest styles.

THE CUMMINGS CO., Inc.
Manufacturers
Dep. 42, 406 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE LORD WAS WITH DEWEY.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., in reply to a letter from William P. Newberry, a relative who lives in Chardon, Ohio, expresses the belief that the Lord was with the American fleet in the battle of Manila Bay. The Admiral's reply is in part as follows:

"I have many times expressed the belief that in the Spanish-American War the United States was the instrument in the hands of God for punishing Spain for her centuries of tyranny, and that Spain's loss of power and dominion was part of His plans. Your conclusion that if the Divine Will was being executed in the battle of Manila Bay the human agents must have been free from vengeful passions such as usually control men engaged in battle is perfectly correct so far as it applies to me, and I know that many of the officers shared with me the feeling of regret that duty compelled us to take life. It is natural to suppose, however, that this feeling did not obtain to any extent among the enlisted men, in whose minds the uppermost idea was probably that of revenge for the death of their comrades who were killed in the Maine disaster."

History and fiction both abound in stories of the deep religious impulses of soldiers and sailors and of the influence which those impulses exert in preserving the sincere fraternal character of military service. The following from Tristram Shandy is worth retelling as an example:

"I thought," said the curate, "that you gentlemen of the Army, Mr. Trim, never said your prayers at all.—I heard the poor gentleman say his prayers last night," said the landlady, "very devoutly, and with my own ears, or I could not have believed it."—"Are you sure of it?" replied the curate,—"A soldier, an' please your reverence," said I, "prays as often (of his own accord) as a parson; and when he is fighting for his king and for his own life, and for his honor, too, he has the most reason to pray to God of any one in the whole world."

"'Twas well said of thee, Trim," said my Uncle Toby.

"But when a soldier," said I, "an please your reverence, has been standing for twelve hours together in the trenches up to his knees in cold water, or engaged," said I, "for months together in long and dangerous marches—harassed perhaps in his rear to-day, harassing others to-morrow; detached here, countermanded there; resting this night out upon his arms, beat up in his shirt the next, benumbed in his joints, perhaps without straw in his tent to kneel on—he must say his prayers how and when he can, I believe," said I—for I was piqued," quoth the Corporal, "for the reputation of the army.—I believe, an' please your reverence," said I, "that when a soldier gets time to pray, he prays as heartily as a parson."

GEN. MILES'S THOROUGHNESS.

Some years ago General Miles started to drive from Red Lodge, Mont., to Cody, Wyo., to see his friend, Buffalo Bill. The road was rough, and the reckless driving of the man holding the lines made it seem rougher, but the Indian fighter compressed

his lips and clung to the seat without complaint. When near Cody, the General suddenly prodded the driver in the back with his walking stick and said curtly: "Driver, turn around."

"What?" exclaimed the astonished driver.

"Do as I tell you," commanded Miles. So the man turned the horses about and started back to Red Lodge.

"Now turn here," ordered Miles, after they had driven a few yards. Convinced that his distinguished passenger had suddenly lost his mind, the driver turned about once more and started for Cody.

"There!" exclaimed Miles, in a tone of satisfaction, as the side wheels struck a stone and he bounded into the air. "You hit it! Now, driver, you can go back to Red Lodge and tell them that you drove seventy-five miles and never missed a rock. You've hit them, every one."—Caroline Lockhart, in *Lippincott's*.

In the course of an interesting sketch of the late Sir William Howard Russell, founder of the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, a writer in that journal relates the following: "The story is well remembered of one of his interviews with Bismarck, who resented the publication of some facts which the Crown Prince had given to the Times correspondent. 'I suppose you couldn't resist showing your importance by reporting all that that "dunderhead" confided to you.' To which Doctor Russell replied: 'Your Excellency knows that I always respect confidence; there is much that you have said to me yourself that I have not reported.' 'Pouf!' said Bismarck; 'anything I say to you, you may bawl from the top of St. Paul's.' The answer came aptly: 'I thank your Excellency. I shall use that permission to record your opinion of the Crown Prince.'"

Major Green said to his servant one morning: "James, I have left my mess boots out. I want them soled."

"Yes, sir," the servant answered.

The Major, dressing for dinner that night, said again, "I suppose, James, that you did as I told you about those boots?"

James laid thirty-five cents on the bureau. "Yes, sir," said he, "and this is all I could get for them; though the corporal who bought 'em said he'd have given half a dollar if pay-day hadn't been so far off."

—Argonaut.

The Mehlbach Saddle Company of New York city, successors to the Whitman Saddle Company, and the makers of the Whitman saddles, have again obtained, for this year, the contract from the New York Police Department for a large number of equipments for mounted police.

Mr. F. R. Record, who for a number of years has represented Oehm & Company in the South, has resigned his position with them and accepted the management of the Uniform Department of S. N. Meyer, the well-known Army and Navy outfitters of

"BETTER THAN THE IMPORTED"

MOHICAN GINGER ALE

PAYS NO DUTY.

COSTS LESS.

Made from the Famous MOHICAN PURE SPRING WATER.
THE PUREST, SOFTEST WATER IN THE WORLD.

All Mohican Goods
Guaranteed
Bottled

at
Mohican Springs
Under Strict
Conditions of
Absolute Purity



Mohican Club Soda
Lemon Soda
Sarsaparilla
Lemon Sour
Birch Beer

Strictly
"Highest Quality"

MOHICAN SPARKLING

In Quarts, Pints and "Splits" is the most delightful of all table waters.
Has No Equal—It Blends "Beyond Compare"—Aids Digestion—Invigorates
IN GENERAL USE AT THE U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGES AND ON U.S. WAR
VESSELS, AND WHEREVER HIGHEST QUALITY, PURE GOODS ARE WANTED.

THE MOHICAN SPRINGS

Office: 1 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK
Telephone 7776-7777 Cortlandt

Springs and Bottling Plant
MOHICAN, Via BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Washington, D.C. The success of this department is due to the fact that it is well stocked with the best of cloths, and being in charge of experienced cutters from New York, a perfect uniform is guaranteed to all customers.

An advertisement of the Worth Cushion Sole Shoe, made by The Cummings Company of Boston, Mass., appears in this paper. Mr. David Cummings has been a shoe manufacturer for over fifty years and has invented a shoe which is highly commended for its comfort. The cushion section of the sole adapts itself to the foot, and moreover is impervious to moisture. These shoes are enthusiastically praised by purchasers, and they deserve to come into extensive use in all parts of the Service.

The following list of patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C. Granted Feb. 19: Manufacture of armor piercing projectiles, Robert A. Hadfield; revolver, John L. Garner. Granted Feb. 26: Gun, Edouard Sanner; holder for cartridges, John J. Burnett and Charles Buebar; sight for firearms, Charles G. Thunen; revolver, Maurice Stern; repeating rifle, Henri Freney; means of escape from sunken submarines, Ernest A. Ednev.

Cupro-nickel, says the Brass World, is used for two purposes: In the manufacture of bullet jackets and in the production of five-cent pieces. Bullet jackets consist of 80 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of nickel. The five-cent pieces made by the United States Government are composed of

TRADE MARK

LUCKY STRIKE

"RICH DIAL"

Does not Bite the Tongue

COLLEGE Students are mighty shrewd judges of tobacco. They want the most for their money, and it must be good. That is why most of them smoke

LUCKY STRIKE

Sliced Plug Pipe Tobacco

Fine aroma, easily handled, (in thin slices), gives a long, cool, delicious smoke.

Does not bite the tongue.
Pocket size, tin box, 10c.

Buy a Box Today

75 per cent. of copper and 25 per cent. of nickel.

TO KEEP WELL

every organ must be doing its duty—stomach, liver and kidneys must each be in thorough working order. If you are not as well as you ought to be take a small dose of

Beecham's Pills

the biggest seller in the world! Why? Because the best to cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache and all troubles from Disordered Stomach. Always keep handy the "Little Doctor" of the service.

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c. or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your Druggist does not keep them.

What is HOME Without—a PIANO?

THE name of Wurlitzer is well and favorably known throughout the Service. It stands for the best and most select in every kind of a musical instrument. It occupies the same position in the Piano World. Ask for prices and terms of the matchless

"WURLITZER PIANOS"

Names of brother officers who use Wurlitzer Pianos furnished on request

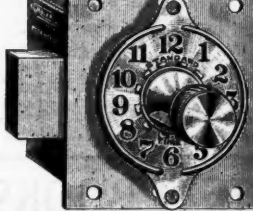
"MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN IF DESIRED"

We also represent 19 other makes of pianos—the best American product. Catalogues on application.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

"Standard Time Locks"

for Lockers and Drawers



1/2 SIZE. No. 3337. (Brass)
Opens "on time," 3 to 6 seconds are sufficient
Opened by sight, by feeling or by sound, at operator's discretion. It is as simple as the time of day.
Simple, Secure, Durable, Dust-Proof, Heat-Proof, Reliable.
Correspondence solicited.

MILLER LOCK COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Mfrs. Philadelphia, Pa.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

BENT & BUSH

15 School Street,
BOSTON.

FERRY SEEDS never fail. 1907 Catalogue FREE. P. O. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Factory TO Pocket

Est. 1876. Waltham Watches.
14k. and 18k., at about half retail prices.
Get Catalog 10A.
W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,
175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Cor. Cortlandt St. UPSTAIRS.



CELEBRATED HATS.
ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.

178 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts., and 181 B'way, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 314 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Agencies in all Principal Cities.

STUDENTS of the INFANTRY DRILL

Regulations should purchase the volume containing the

INTERPRETATIONS.

This costs but a trifle more than the book containing the drill alone, and will solve many perplexities.

BOUND IN CLOTH. 75 CENTS.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL,
New York.

NAME ON EVERY PIECE

LOWNEY'S

Chocolate Bonbons

Always Delicious—Pure—Wholesome—Digestible
One Box will make A Happy Home!
Every Sealed Package guaranteed Fresh and Full Weight
Fancy Boxes and Baskets in exclusive designs—for Gifts

THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.
Makers of Cocos and Chocolates
BOSTON, MASS.

HATFIELD & SONS,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.
 450 FIFTH AVENUE, ^{Near} 40th St. NEW YORK.
 Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dresses.

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,
 Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN.
 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

RIDABOCK & CO.,
 112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK
 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND EQUIPMENTS

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,
 19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,
 Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.
CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS.
 HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

W. M. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY
 FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS - - - PHILADELPHIA

Army and Navy Officers
Uniforms and Equipments

Branch Offices:
 NEW YORK, 459 Broadway, Cor. Grand. BOSTON, 7 Temple Place

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,
 Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the
 Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official
 stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

WHITMAN SADDLES
 We are specialists in the manufacture and importation of
 everything for the saddle horse from "SADDLE TO SPUR"
 and in the equipping of Military Organizations as well as the
 building of saddles for individual requirements. We have the
 most complete plant in the world for turning out any style
 of saddle, ladies' or gents', from tree to finished saddle.
 Special discount to U.S. Army officers and military organizations.
 Illustrated catalogue free
THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,
 Successors to Whitman Saddle Co.,
 106B CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DRILL AND OTHER TEXT BOOKS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the
 United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, Revised 1904.

Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Hand-
 somely bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth price 50 cts.

**DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS, bound in semi-flexible vel-
 lum cloth, price 75 cents.** This costs but a trifle more than the
 volume with the Drill alone and should be purchased in prefer-
 ence as it will solve many perplexities for the student of the
 Drill.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, bound in bristol board, 25 cents;
 bound in leather, 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45,
 bound in Bristol board, 10 cents.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, 75 cents.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, 50 cents.

SMALL ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS, bound in imitation
 leather, 75 cents.

ARMY REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, \$1.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

A Never Failing Water Supply

with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the
 Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and

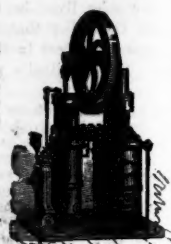
Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in
 the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be
 run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their
 durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30
 years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.,

35 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.
 40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West, Montreal, P.Q.
 40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.
 Amargura 98, Havana, Cuba.



Field Service Regulations, U.S.A.

Prepared by the General Staff under the direction of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

PRICE BOUND IN CLOTH, 50 CENTS BY MAIL PREPAID.
 DISCOUNT FOR QUANTITIES.

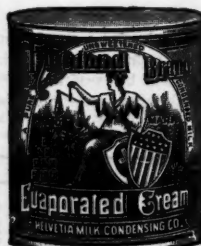
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

THE READY DIGESTIBILITY
 of

Highland Brand
EVAPORATED CREAM

has been fully established by
 scientific test on which we
 shall be pleased to furnish
 full reports to inquirers.

The food is equally well
 adapted to the digestive or-
 gans of the infant or invalid
 as it is to those of the robust
 man.



Helvetia
 Milk
 Condensing
 Co.,
 Highland,
 Ill.

We announce the Opening of our
 New Uniform Department.

Correspondence Solicited.

S. N. MEYER,
 1231 Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World
 of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL,
 GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL,
 Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia
 Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
 New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

The Allen Dense
Air Ice Machine
 Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3
 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold
 water and refrigerates the meat closets of
 large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKEER,
 41 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
 ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor,
 15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS WILKINSON & FISHER.
 Attorneys-at-Law and
 Solicitors of Patents

805 G ST., N.W., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United
 States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of instructions
 furnished free on application.

M. F. SELTZ,
 Civic Tailor and Draper,
 1532 F STREET. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Philippine Islands.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

We are agents for the celebrated Gor-
 hams-Sterling Silver-Leather Goods, Um-
 brellas, Canes, Riding Crops, etc.

HEACOCK & COMPANY,
 American Jewelers,

Up Stairs. McCullough Building. Manila, P.I.

PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Polo Goods, American
 Harness "EGLENTINE" Bits and Spurs.
 36 Echague, MANILA, P.I.

GERMAN, AMERICAN & FRENCH

Books and Periodicals, Artists Supplies.
 Visiting Cards a Specialty. Mail orders filled.
KEHLEIN & JOHNSON,
 Echague 40-42, Manila, P.I. P.O. Box 848

E. J. SMITH & CO., STA CRUZ BRIDGE, MANILA, P.I.
 Household Hardware, Motor Boats, Engines, Guns.

SULLIVAN & FRANCIS,
 Army and Navy Contracts
 MANILA, P.I.

The Oldest and Greatest Military Supply House
 in the Philippines.

ALFREDO ROENSCH & CO.,
 Branch houses
 at Iloilo. 65-67 ESCOLTA,
 Manila.

CLARKE'S
AMERICAN CANDY STORE

Post Exchange Supplies a Specialty

2 Escolta Manila

Mineral Waters, Patent Medicines
 and Supplies for Post Exchanges.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Manila

Rosenberg's Carriage Works

TELEPHONE 209.
 No. 147 CALLE NUEVA, ERMITA, MANILA,
 NEAR MILITARY PLAZA. P.O. Box, 854.
THE ONLY PLEASURE
 IN MANILA IS YOUR RIG. WHY NOT
 LET US LOOK AFTER IT FOR
 YOU! WE DO IT RIGHT.